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THE AMERICAN

ELEVATOR AND

GRAIN TRADE

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A MONTHLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE ELEVATOR AND GRAIN INTERESTS.

One Dollar Per Annum
SINGLE COPIES, 15 CENTS

VOL. XLVI

431 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill., September 15, 1927

NO. 3

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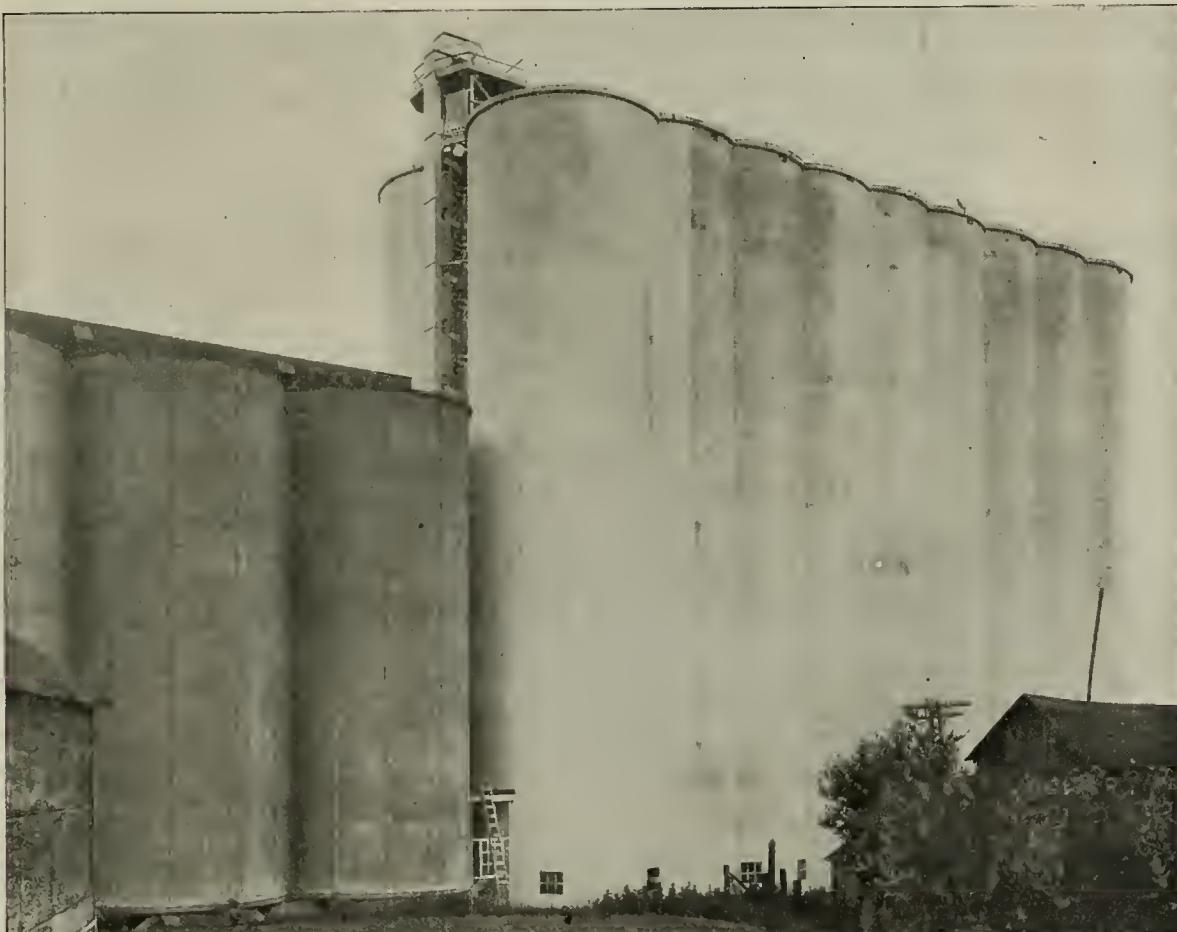
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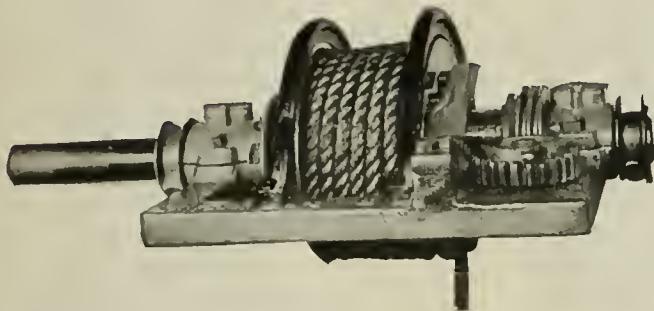
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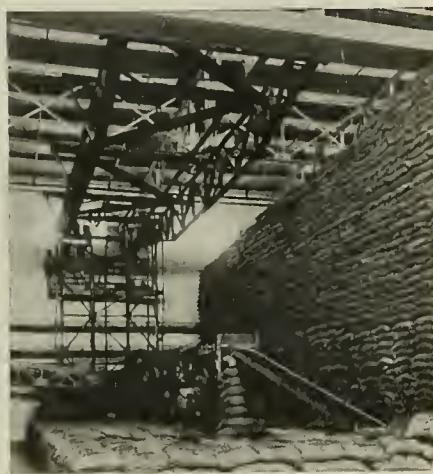
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GRAIN HANDLING EQUIPMENT



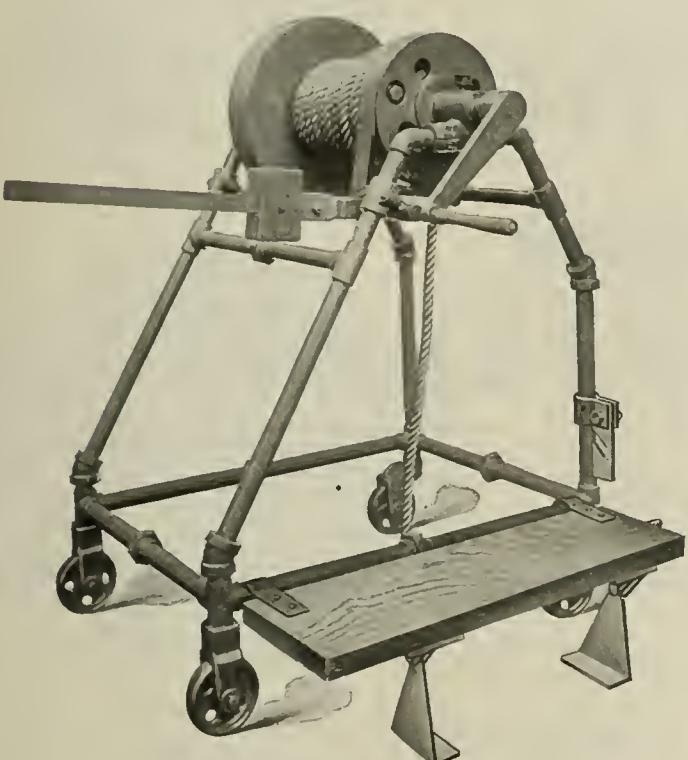
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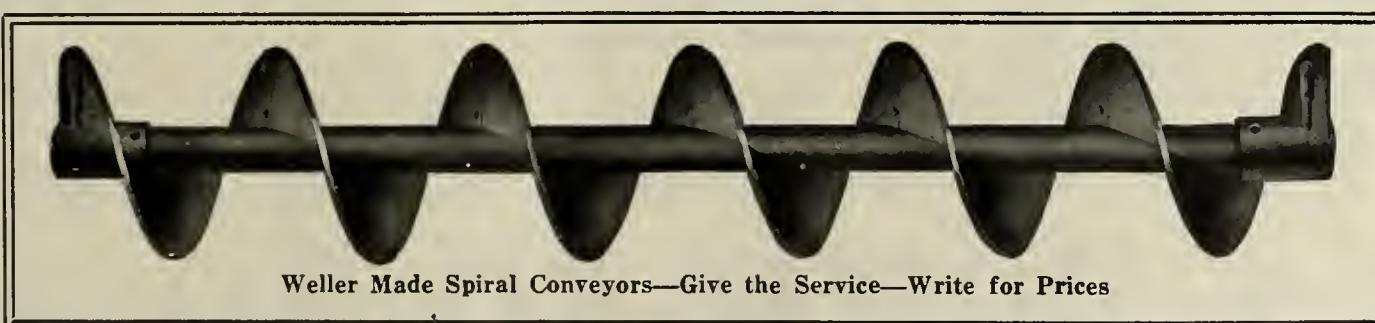
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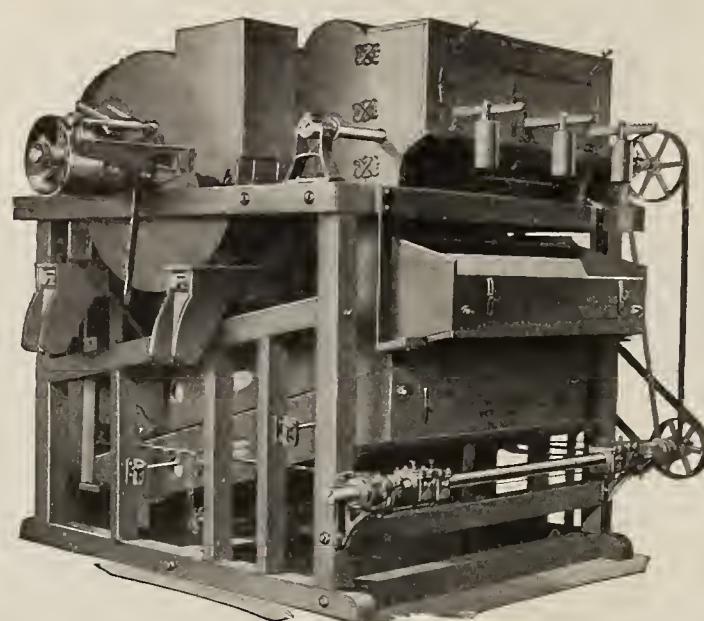
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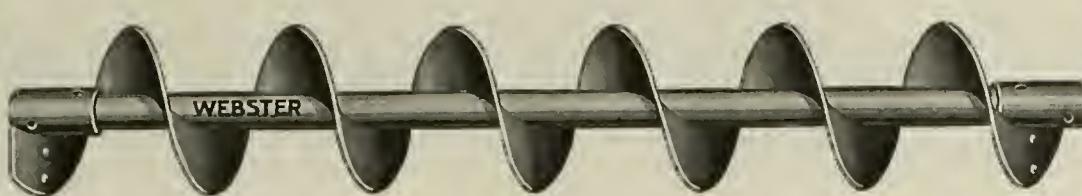
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Buffalo Elevator Bucket



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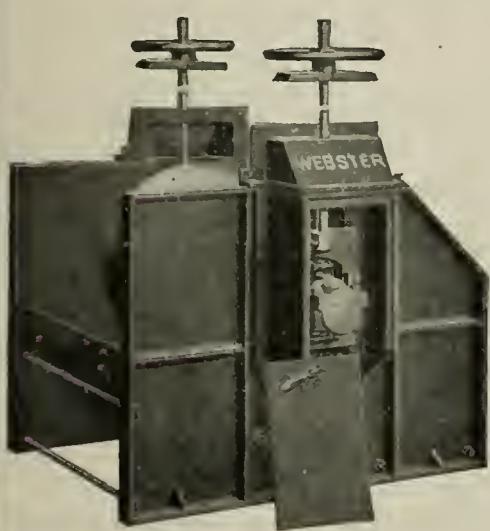
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WHETHER your requirements are for elevator buckets, sprockets, chains, bearings, friction clutches, elevator boots, car pullers, grain scoops, power shovels, or complete equipment for handling grain, flour and feed, Webster offers you an opportunity to obtain the best.

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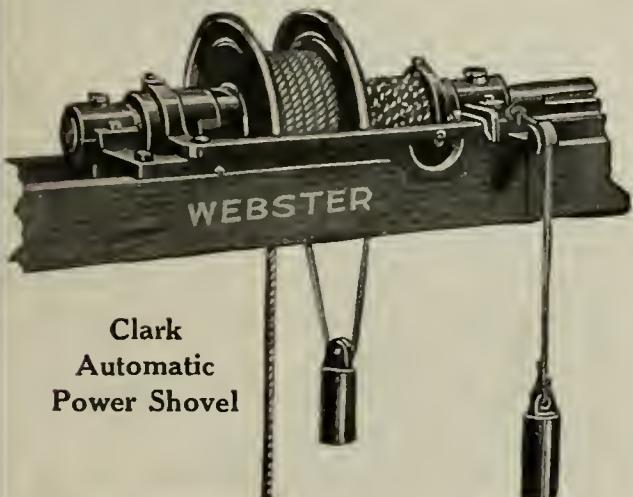
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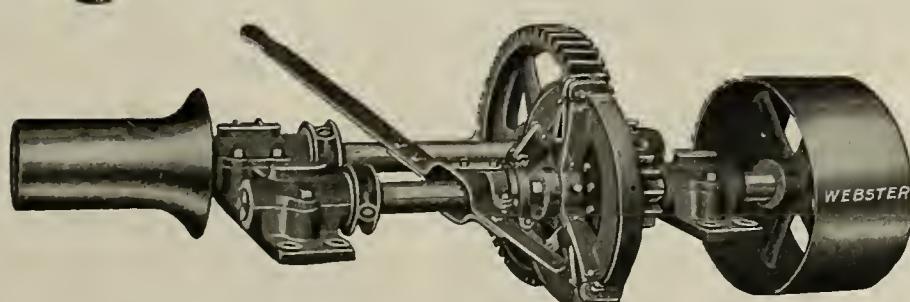
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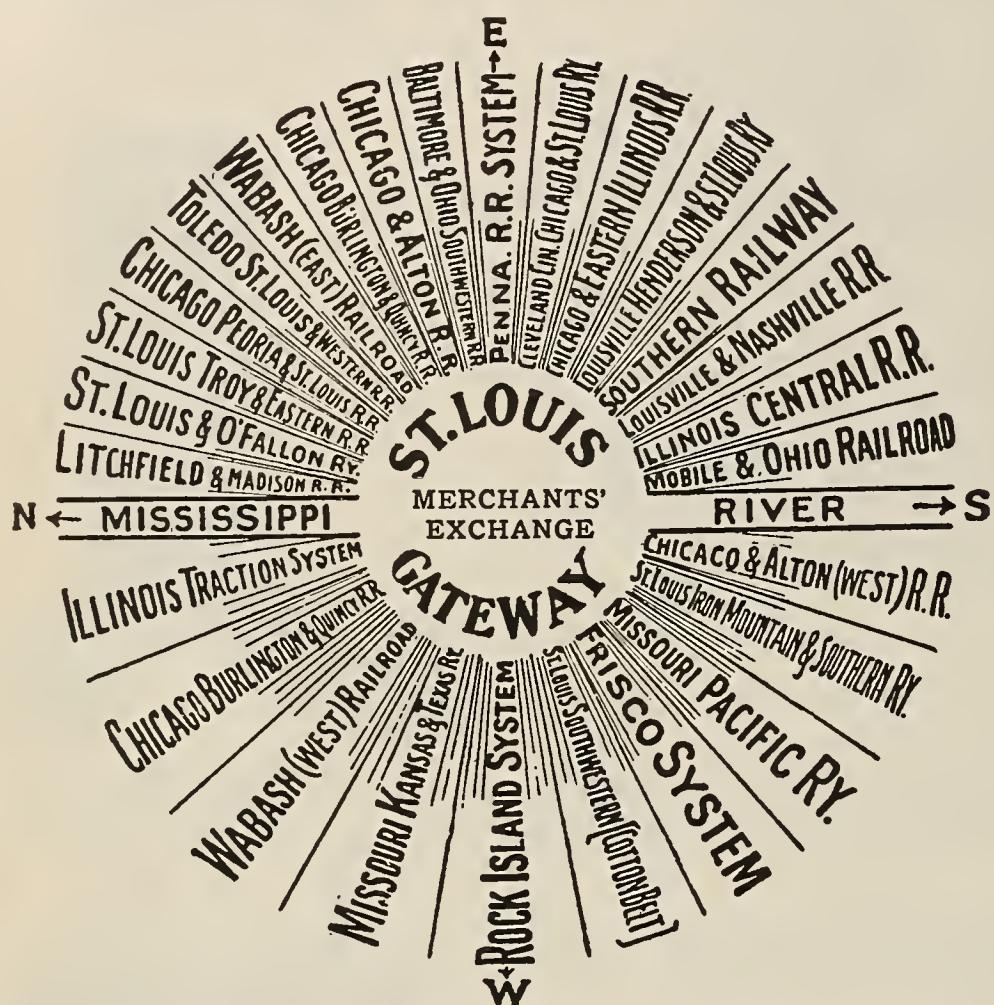


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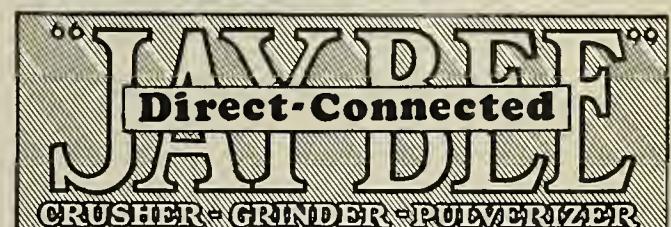
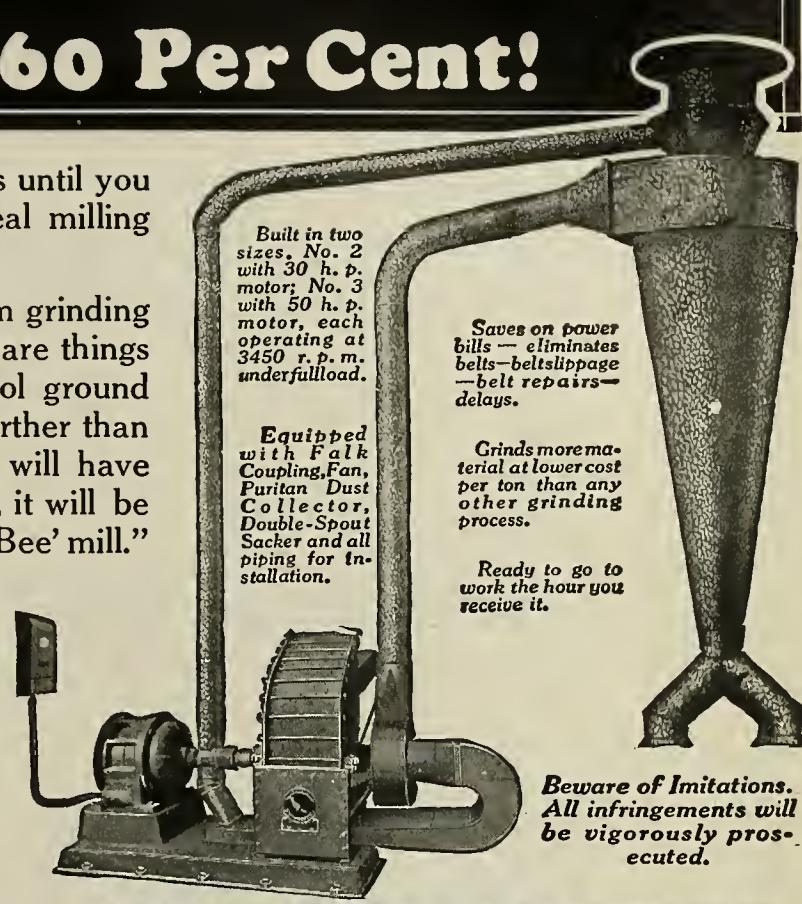
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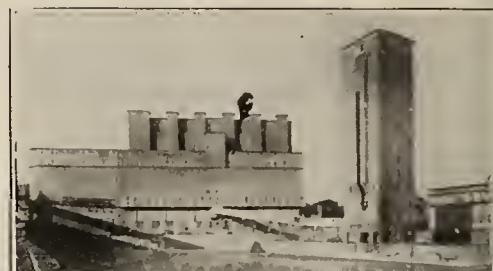
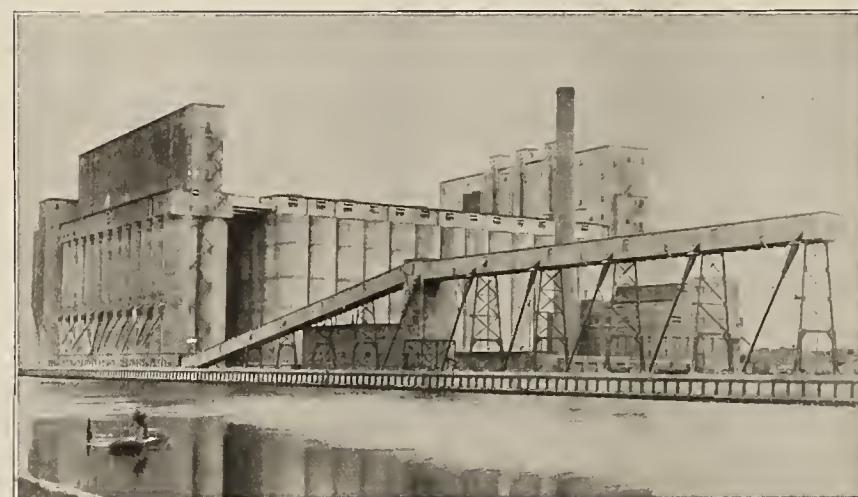
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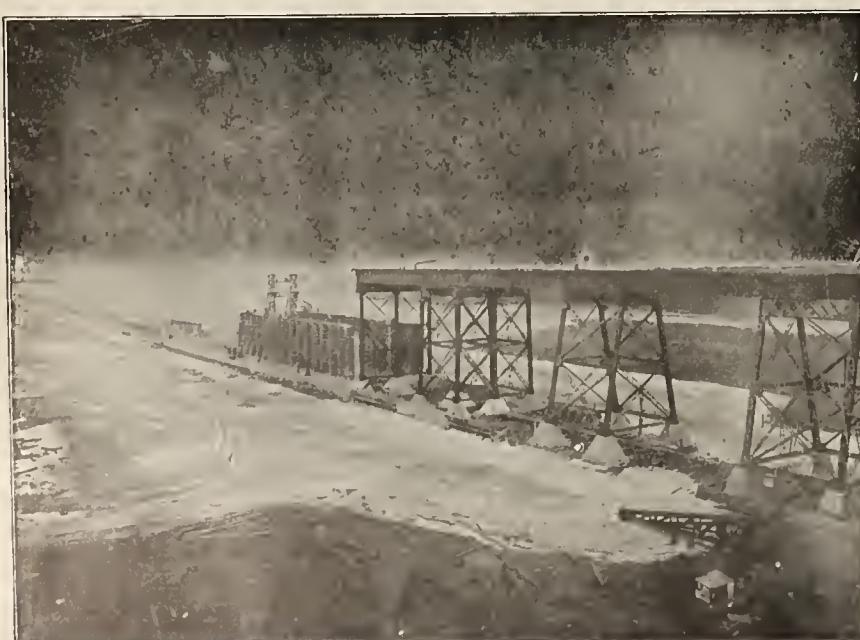
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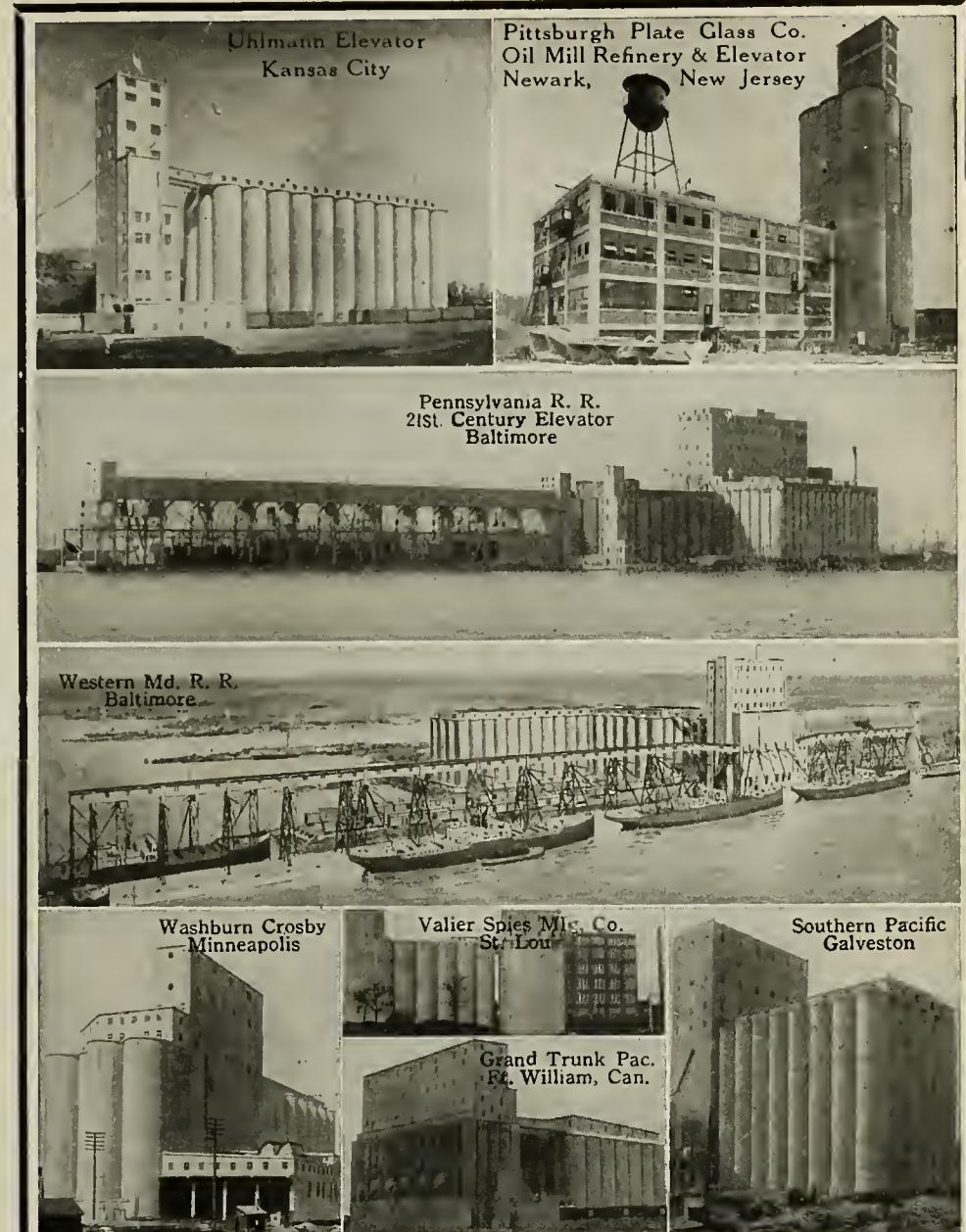
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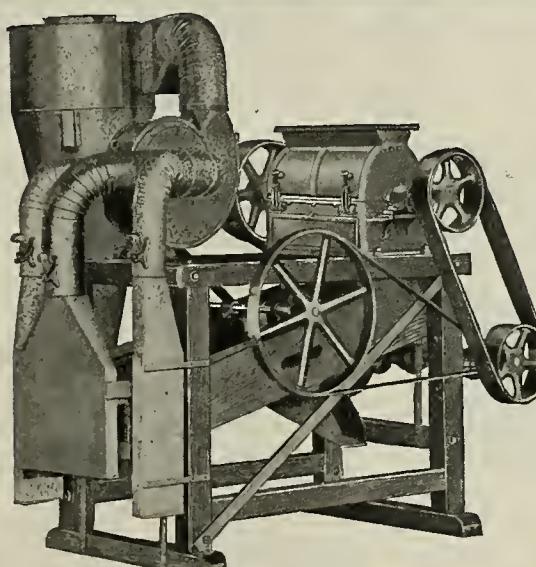
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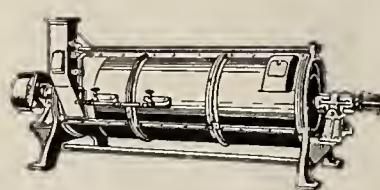
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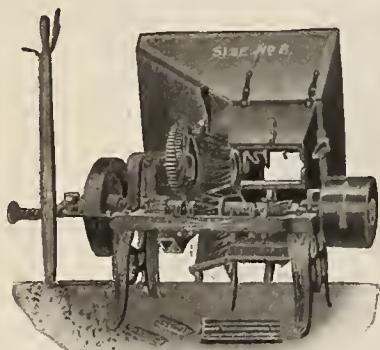
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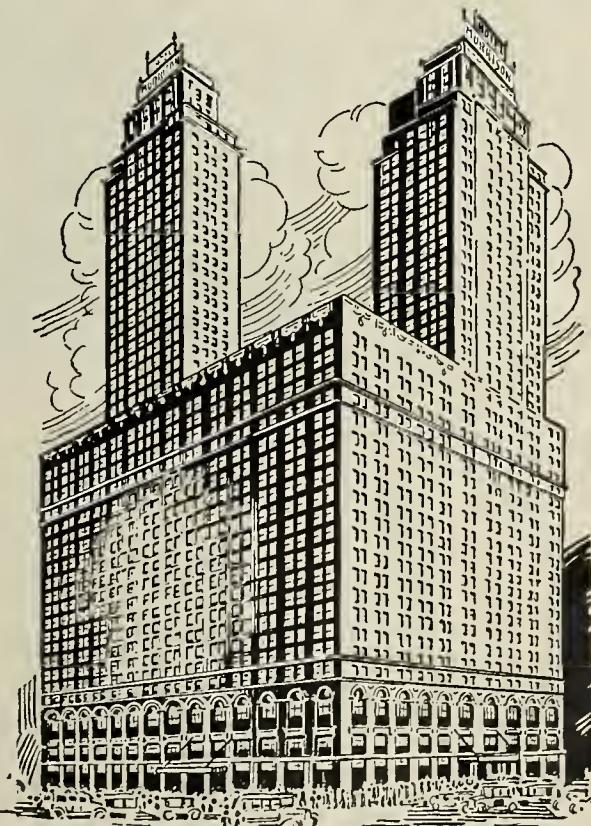
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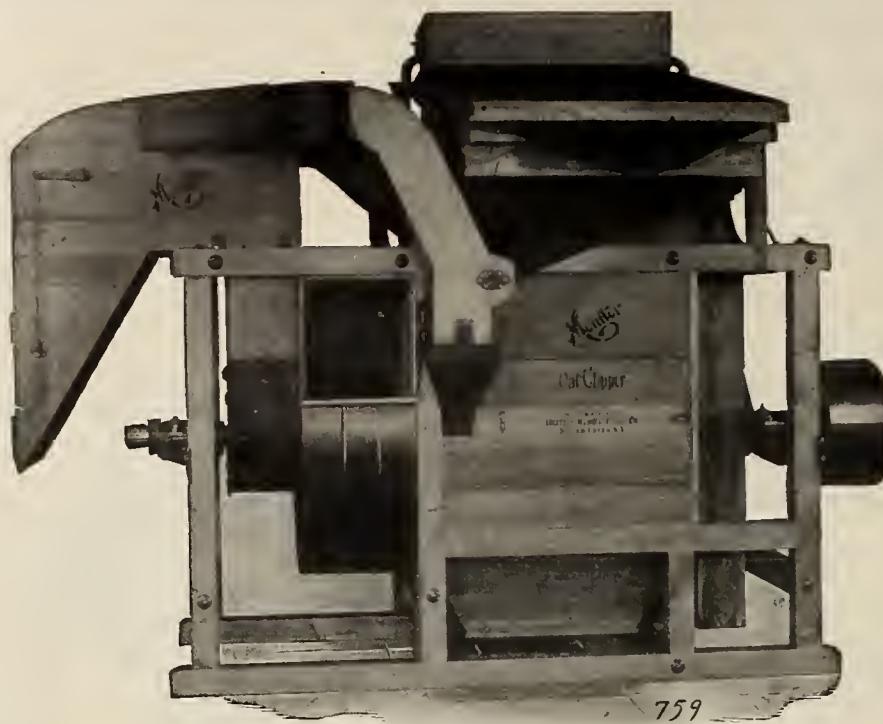
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A monthly journal devoted to the elevator and grain interests.

Official paper of the Grain Dealers' National Association and of the Illinois Grain Dealers' Association.

Established in 1882.

THE AMERICAN ELEVATOR AND GRAIN TRADE



Published on the fifteenth of each month by Mitchell Bros. Publishing Co., 431 So. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

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English and Foreign subscription, \$1.75 per year.

Established in 1882.

VOL. XLVI

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, SEPTEMBER 15, 1927

NO. 3

Oklahoma Terminal Elevator Has Doubled Storage

Addition to Storage of Southwest Terminal Elevator Company at Enid Gives Facilities for Rapid Handling and Aggregate Capacity of Over a Million Bushels

THE Southwest cannot justly be accused of being deficient in maintaining a progressive attitude toward the grain trade and all that goes with it. This is not to be wondered at when due consideration is given to the fact that the prosperity of the great Southwest is in so large a measure bound up with the production of wheat and milling of wheat products. Few phases of America's commercial development have been as spectacular and as important from an economic standpoint as the expansion in this large and fertile territory.

The past season has witnessed several additions to existing facilities, the enlargement of several storage plants and the tendency toward expansion of existing marketing machinery. At the same time, there is the continued effort of the Southwest Wheat Improvement Association, which has as its object the bettering of what is already a high grade product. During the past summer, down in Kansas, there was also the wheat festival special train which visited numerous towns located in key points and functioned as a means to educate the farmers.

Several of the prominent Oklahoma cities which had 10,000 or more population, indicated a decrease in size between the latest Federal census and the preceding one. However, such was not the case with Enid, Okla. In 1925 its population, according to the United States Government figures, was 18,150. This represented a growth of over 10 per cent in a five-year period. To a great extent, the development of this city has been due to the grain merchandising which is carried on so extensively there. It is this more than anything else which has made Enid the sixth largest city in the state of Oklahoma.

Enid is situated in the very heart of some of the richest grain land in America, that is, the north central part of Oklahoma, and as Enid is the county seat of Garfield County, it is a natural center both in a civic and commercial way. There are three railroads entering Enid, including the Frisco, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific lines.

Not only is the consumption of grain by mills in this territory great, but there is a considerable export business. Many mills are located within

easy distance and the transportation facilities are excellent. Thus, the excellent geographical location is combined with unusual developments and the industry has had ample opportunity to increase and respond to the efforts of the able executives who have been instrumental in making the Southwest what it is today.

Among the plants which have had their inception in recent years in Enid, and which have added to the storage facilities of the territory is the modern elevator of the Southwest Terminal Elevator Company. It is an up-to-date reinforced concrete structure which can take care of 1,100,000 bushels of grain. The original house when completed took care of about one-half this quantity and the addi-

Grain Cleaner and a No. 11 Monitor Clipper, made by the Huntley Manufacturing Company, Brocton, N. Y., are in use. There is also an outside drier for conditioning.

Electricity is used throughout the house and is the means of supplying both lighting and power. There are 14 motors, supplied by the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company, Milwaukee, Wis., in use and these give an aggregate of 305 horsepower. Chain belt and roller chain drives are used. There are three belt conveyors, including one each receiving, storage and shipping. Altogether, the new unit of this elevator contains 770 feet of 36-inch conveyor belting.

The J. B. Ehram & Sons Manufacturing Company of Enterprise, Kan., furnished two Clark Double Automatic Power Shovels; and for weighing and handling, the elevator has two 2,500-bushel hopper scales, which were supplied by Fairbanks, Morse & Co. There are three elevator legs with capacity of 8,000 bushels per hour each. A Barnard & Leas Employees' Elevator operates to a height of 201 feet.

Another important feature is the Carter Disc Separator, driven by an individual electric motor. A dust suction system is to be found in the basement, on conveyor discharges and boots.

The principal grains handled in the Southwest Terminal Elevator Company's house are wheat, corn, oats, milo, kafir and rye. Flour is also handled. The company was organized in 1926.

Conveying equipment is up-to-date and complete in this elevator, and credit is due the J. B. Ehram & Sons Manufacturing Company for this part of the installations. Since speed in handling grain and dependability are the primary requisites in a terminal house of this sort, the machinery of this sort assumes an important place in determining the desirability of the house.

With the annual convention of the Grain Dealers National Association going to Omaha, Neb., this year, the Southwest acquires more than cursory attention of the members of the grain trade. Many grain men whose acquaintance with affairs of the trade in the Southwest has been only at long range will get an opportunity to size up conditions at first hand. Some may in the course of their journey pass through Enid, and see this house.



SOUTHWEST TERMINAL ELEVATOR COMPANY'S ELEVATOR AT ENID, OKLA.

tional tanks recently completed have brought the aggregate storage capacity to the figure named. Direct track connection is had with both the Frisco line and the Santa Fe.

The headhouse measures 206 feet by 40 feet by 32 feet, and the dimensions of the storage annex are 100 feet by 157 feet by 49 feet. The plant was erected by the Jones-Hettelsater Construction Company of Kansas City, Mo., and is of reinforced concrete. The storage includes 12 cylindrical units of 21 feet diameter, 17 interstice bins and 25 overhead bins in the headhouse.

The receiving capacity is 40 cars per 10 hours and the shipping capacity is 100,000 bushels per 10 hours. With the equipment available it is possible to clean 6,000 bushels per hour. A No. 15 Style "B"

THE AMERICAN ELEVATOR AND GRAIN TRADE

IOWA TO DISTRIBUTE WHEAT

Two fall wheats, Iobred and Ioturk, are to be distributed by the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Association. Iobred has been distributed for several years and has been giving satisfactory results. It has averaged 1.63 bushels per acre more than the varieties with which it was compared. It is a winter hardy and the kernel is short and plump in shape resembling Spring wheat.

Ioturk is a newer wheat and has not been distributed over the state. It is a selection from Turkey Red, and cannot be easily distinguished from Turkey Red by appearance. It has yielded more bushels of grain per acre than any other Winter wheat at the experiment station.

Both Iobred and Ioturk are being distributed in one and one-half bushel lots. This is the recommended amount for seeding one acre. The price for this amount is \$2.75. The association at Ames, Iowa, will be glad to send a trial lot of either or both wheats to anyone wishing to give them a trial.

NEW ELEVATORS IN POLAND

A new plan for the construction of elevators and grain warehouses has been worked out by the Polish Ministry of Agriculture at Warsaw. Among the first elevators to be built will be one at Oswiecim to insure grain supplies for the Polish Silesian industrial district and to handle grain exports to Czechoslovakia. Another will be at Thorn to serve the large grain producers in that area and a third at Gdynia to handle grain exports by sea.

NEW CROP PROSPECTS DOMINATE WHEAT POSITION

After a period of stability throughout the winter, wheat prices rose sharply in May as the seeding of Spring wheat was delayed in North America, according to a publication just issued by the Food Research Institute of Stanford University. World exports were of exceptional size in April and May, in continuation of the heavy shipments during the winter months. The rise in prices in May and heavy arrivals of wheat in Europe curtailed importers' purchases, and the volume of trade declined sharply. Prices declined erratically from the peak of late May, as importers' purchases were restricted and North American and European crops showed favorable progress. The lateness of both Canadian and European crops, and the presence of rust and fear of frost in the North American Spring wheat belt, created more than the usual uncertainty in the minds of traders during June, July, and August.

Present indications point to smaller import requirements and smaller export surpluses in 1927-28 than in 1926-27. Western Europe and North America apparently have somewhat larger crops than last year, though harvest is not yet complete. India and North Africa have crops only slightly larger; and in Russia and the Danube basin production is smaller. Outward carryovers were larger than last year's in both importing and exporting countries, but were of exceptional size only in Canada, Argentina, and Australia. If the Canadian crop fulfills its present promise and only an average crop is harvested during the winter in the Southern Hemisphere, the crop year 1926-27 promises to be a normal wheat year. The international position will probably not be so easy as in 1923-24, nor so tight as in 1924-25 and 1925-26. But the margin of exportable surpluses over importers' requirements promises to be about as large as was the case last year, and other things being equal, another year of stable prices is in prospect. A crop failure or another exceptionally large crop in the Southern Hemisphere would alter the outlook substantially.

The United States, with a total crop larger than that of last year (though last year's crops appear to have been officially underestimated in the United States and Canada, while they were overestimated in Europe) will remain on an export basis. Much more of Durum, Pacific White, and the lower grades of Hard Red Spring, will be available for export

this year than last. There will be less of Hard Red Winter; and the crop of Soft Red Winter is apparently so short that this class of wheat may command a premium. The higher grades of Canadian wheat are unlikely to sell at the premiums prevailing in 1926-27.

A DAKOTA ELEVATOR WITH SIDELINES

A rich agricultural country is that which lies in the great Northwest, and the fertile fields of the Dakotas are producing grain crops which compare favorably with any. The problems which interest producer and politician alike are those of quantitative production in a highly developed territory. Country stations which are well served by elevators in good mechanical trim, managed by competent executives, have a natural advantage and farmers realize it.

The great cross-country railroads that cross from the east end of the state to the west end pass through an excellent farm section, penetrating to the end of the lakes at one terminal and the Pacific



ELEVATOR OF THE WATAUGA (S. D.) EQUITY EXCHANGE

at the other. They add to their revenue by facilitating the handling of various products of the land, of which grain is the most important. The small town of Watauga, S. D., is situated favorably in the very center of this region.

The elevator of the Watauga Equity Exchange is 87 feet high and measures 33 feet in length and 32 feet in width. It is of crib construction and has a storage capacity which makes it possible to house 37,500 bushels of grain at a time. A three-unit grain cleaner has been provided.

For both power and lighting the plant uses electricity. The prime mover is a 17½-horsepower motor which was made by Fairbanks, Morse & Co.; and a chain drive is used. Two 10-ton Fairbanks Scales take care of the weighing of the grain. The house is situated on the right of way of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad and the necessary siding has been provided.

Wheat is the principal grain handled, though coarse grains in general are handled. Approximately 200,000 bushels pass through the elevator annually. Aside from this business, the Watauga Equity Exchange also does a fair volume of merchandising of coal and twine as sidelines.

The manager of the concern, to whom credit is due for its efficient management is John S. Swanson.

FINAL CANADIAN POOL PAYMENT

The final payment on coarse grains by the course grain pools of Manitoba and Saskatchewan was made on August 22 with checks totalling over \$3,000,000. The gross final payments were as follows: Oats 12½ cents bushel, flaxseed 22 cents,

Forty-Sixth Year

barley 13 cents, rye 15½ cents. This is the third payment made by the pools. The final prices for coarse grains are as follows: Oats, No. 2 Canadian western, 60½ cents bushel; flaxseed, No. 1 northwestern \$1.92; barley, No. 3 Canadian western, 71 cents; rye, No. 1 Canadian western, 97½ cents.

The Manitoba pool handled 12,793,261 bushels coarse grains, representing an increase over 1925-6 of 10½ per cent in barley, 59½ per cent in flaxseed and 15½ per cent in rye. There was a considerable decrease in oats, owing to the poor crop of that grain in Manitoba.

A total of 8,358,750 bushels was handled by the Saskatchewan pool. This showed a decrease in oats, with more than double the rye handled the previous year and flaxseed and barley unchanged.

WHEAT PRICES AND THE FARM AGENT

As everybody in the trade knows, misrepresentation of facts has caused considerable embarrassment to legitimate dealers in the past, and in certain instances county agents have sponsored information which prompted significant comment by grain elevator men operating in their territory. One such instance which occurred within the past month started with the following item, published in the Smith County (Kan.) *Pioneer*:

WHAT IS YOUR WHEAT WORTH?

So far the county agent has secured protein tests on four samples of wheat. They run 11.55, 14.04, 14.28 and 14.68 per cent protein.

A few years ago this would not have meant anything as far as the price is concerned, now it means everything. In today's *Telegram*, No. 1 Dark Hard wheat with a 14 per cent protein test is quoted at 19 cents to 24 cents premium over the September option. The September option is \$1.35. In other words this No. 1 wheat of which we have a lot in Smith County is worth \$1.55 a bushel in Kansas City. It costs 12 cents a bushel freight. Allow five cents a bushel handling charges and it should net the grower \$1.40 a bushel.

What are you getting for your wheat and what kind of wheat did you raise? What do you know about wheat anyhow? The county agent is here to help you get the price you should have. Bring in samples for test and know what you are doing when you sell your product. A pound or two is all that it takes.

On the other hand some wheat is going to market that is poor stuff. We saw a sample of the tag end of some combine wheat in the elevator at Harlan the other day. It was bleached and weather beaten and looked to be worth about 80 cents a bushel on the present market, yet the elevator was paying \$1.22 for it, figuring presumably that the loss on it could be made up on some of the good wheat.

As per usual in the market, the good farmer is penalized for the benefit of the poor one. If you are one of the good ones, why not make some effort to reap the benefit of your good products yourself and not allow some speculator or miller to make all the money?

Frank T. Johnson was author of the following response, which was published shortly after in Smith Center. The rebuttal speaks for itself and needs no further comment:

CORRECTS THE FARM AGENT

Mr. Kimball's article in last week's *Pioneer* on the market value of wheat was the most elaborate misrepresentation I have seen in print for some time, especially to come from a man in his position, drawing a salary of \$2,600 a year from public funds and supposed to be the chief guide of the Smith County farmers.

For him to make misleading statements in that manner is almost beyond my comprehension. Talk is cheap and anyone can make figures, but it takes money to buy wheat and there is no way possible to get the money out of it bought at the local price Mr. Kimball fixed in his article. If he thinks wheat was worth \$1.40 locally on a basis of last week's market at Kansas City he might try buying it at that price. We have a well equipped elevator which we will lease him and he can start up in business at once. But if he is going to fix the price that others should pay for wheat he should have a little more respect for the truth in making his statements to fix that price.

In the first place he was not fair in basing the protein for this locality by getting samples from only four fields when there are hundreds of fields to buy from. He misrepresented the September options six cents per bushel. He said the September options were \$1.35 when there has been no time since the premiums had been based on September options that September options had been over \$1.29.

He said No. 1 wheat, of which we have a lot in

Smith County, was worth \$1.55 in Kansas City. It costs 12 cents freight, allowing five cents for handling charges, it should net the grower \$1.40. Now 17 cents from \$1.55 only leaves \$1.38, and he does not say anything about the one cent commission we have to pay in Kansas City, which would reduce it to \$1.37. Then take off the six cents per bushel that he overestimated the September options and it cuts the price down to \$1.31, the net price for No. 1, 14 per cent protein of which there are very few cars in this locality. We secured protein tests on samples from 25 fields just as they came to us, including two of the four Mr. Kimball mentioned, and the 25 averaged a fraction over 13 per cent, which is worth on the market six cents less than 14 per cent, which would make it worth \$1.25 for No. 1, 13 per cent protein. There are other expenses in shipping wheat, such as shrinkage, inspection and weighing fees, switching charges, interest on draft from time car is billed out till it is inspected at destination.

wheat on the Kansas City market has been selling below \$1.42 and some as low as \$1.30, while in some cases No. 5 brings as high as \$1.37.

In regard to the market Mr. Kimball mentioned at Harlan that looked to him worth about 80 cents on the present market: We sent one sample of just such stuff (delivered by the same farmer) and on account of good protein contents found it to be worth more than some No. 1 wheat. This wheat proved to be worth about \$1.22, just what the Harlan man paid for it. But had Mr. Kimball used his "expert" judgment he would have paid the farmer about 42 cents per bushel less than it was worth.

We have many complicated problems to solve in buying this wheat with the present system of grading, but these problems cannot be solved by stupid misrepresentation of facts, nor by grandstand juggling of figures. We always endeavor to pay the farmers what grain is worth, with a reasonable profit which is necessary to keep any business on a sound basis.

In regard to No. 1 wheat: A large per cent of No. 1

Canada's Wheat Feeds the World

The Grain Handling System in the Dominion, One of the Most Efficient in the World

By EARLE W. GAGE

THINK of loading six carloads of wheat a minute, and keeping this up for many, many months, until a total of 260,000 40-ton freight cars had been loaded and sent on their way to feed the hungry millions. That is the achievement of the grain growers of the world's greatest surplus wheat-producing country, for Canada to-day stands at the head of the list of countries contributing bread-making wheat to the world's larder.

A never-ending stream of gold, flowing from the farms of Western Canada to the consumers of bread-stuffs in all parts of the civilized world, is represented by the movement of the farmers' grain to market. Early in August each year and, in most years, flowing constantly forward until August of the following year, this everlasting river of wheat is Canada's contribution to the world. Efficiency is necessary and marks every step in distributing the second largest grain crop garnered by any country.

To collect, sort and distribute to the world the annual crop from the areas of its origin to the distant seaboard, where it is poured into the holds of ocean liners, Canada has built up a gigantic system, which far outstrips all other countries of the British Empire in the thoroughness and efficiency of its operation.

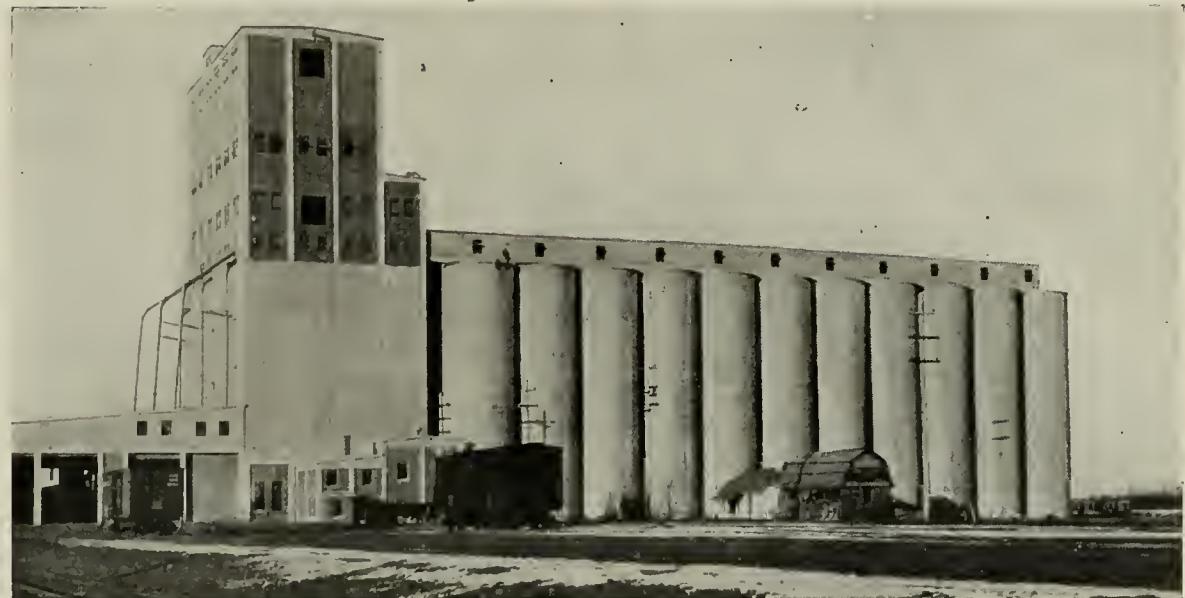
To the average man in the street the fact that Canada will this year harvest a wheat crop of from 400,000,000 to 420,000,000 bushels, means only a jumble of figures. But, tell this same consumer that if Canada's crop of wheat this year was ground into flour and made into bread, there would be enough to supply every man, woman and child in

German troops through Brussels and how it took several hours for the soldiers to pass a given point. This event was unique in the annals of military history, but can you picture 7,400 trains running

is a tremendous undertaking and one that has caused the creation of a huge organization, considered by world grain exporters to be one of the very best. The problem is the more difficult because of the fact that a great proportion of the grain is usually rushed to market at the same time, which would result in hopeless congestion, did not a well-organized system prevail. The orderly, uninterrupted flow of wheat from farms to terminal elevators, thence to hold of ocean-carrying vessels, testifies to the efficiency of the system.

Long before the wheat grower has finished his spring seeding, preparations have been instituted by the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railway officials to move the great crop. Cars are ordered; other cars, which have been brought into service, are taken to the repair shops, overhauled or rebuilt; for the carrying of grain is strenuous work and the grain cars show the effects of a season's haulage. And, since the long trains of grain cars cannot move to market without motive power, the railroads must order new locomotives of immense hauling power. The giants already in service, which have been toiling for several seasons in this arduous task, are taken into the repair shops and overhauled and made ready to perform during another rush season. To achieve this result, new engines are being designed and built every day.

Weeks before the crop starts to move, there is



GOVERNMENT ELEVATOR AT EDMONTON, ALTA.

at intervals of five minutes apart, taking 253 days to pass a given point? That is just how long it would take 260,000 (40-ton) grain cars loaded to capacity to move the annual wheat crop of Western Canada.

One of the largest trans-Atlantic freight carriers

another movement under way, which has an important bearing on the steady flow of grain to the markets of the world, and this is the gradual concentration of locomotives and grain cars at strategic points on the western lines, so that they will be available for rapid distribution to country sidings whenever they are needed.

Long since the Canadian grain growers and transportation lines adopted the bulk-handling system, whereby a consignment of wheat is moved from grower to consumer in a clean-cut up-to-date method. From country elevator to the hold of an ocean steamship, taking advantage of the flowing properties of grain, it is loaded, cleaned, weighed, moved, stored, reloaded and trans-shipped without once calling upon the "main strength and awkwardness" of hand labor. No country in the world possesses a better grain-handling system than does Canada, which gives her growers and dealers an inside track when dealing in the world's market, where keen competition may mean the loss of a sale. This was recently demonstrated when, in competition with leading surplus wheat producers, Canadian millers sold Russia 1,400,000 barrels of flour.

The entire Canadian system is analogous to that of some huge water supply system. We have for the water sheds and contributary streams the great wheat fields of the west; the country elevators form the collecting points whence the pipe lines (the railroads) lead to great storage reservoirs (interior and terminal storage elevators), then main supply culverts (railroads, lake and canal systems), to the service reservoirs (tide-water terminal elevators), which discharge to the steamship hold.

Instead of the sluices, tanks, turbines, pumps

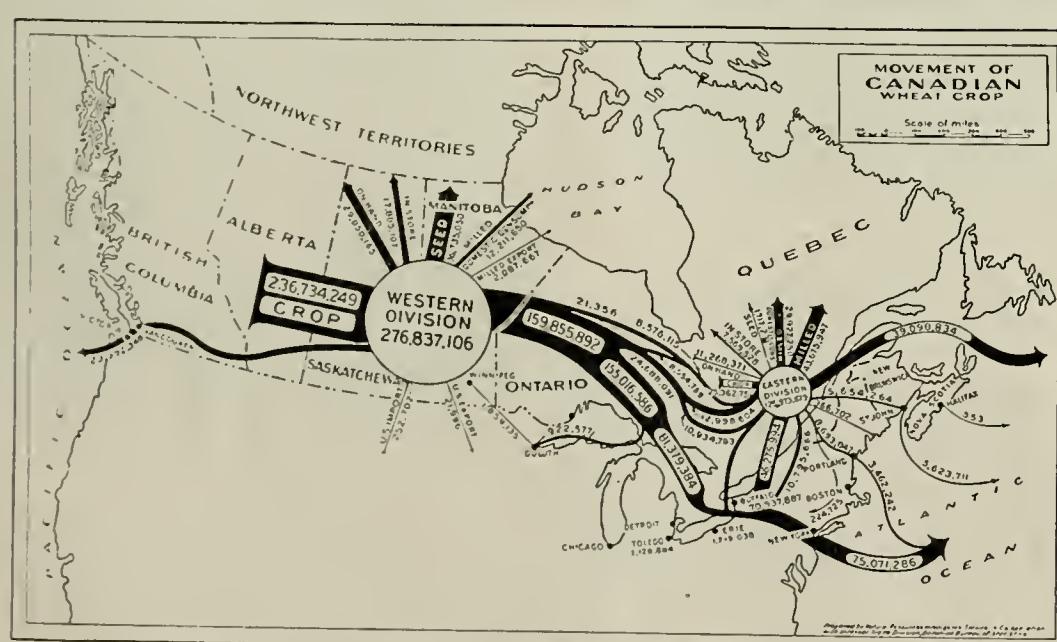


DIAGRAM SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF TYPICAL CANADIAN WHEAT CROPS

England with a loaf of bread weighing 24 ounces every day for a whole year, or a similar ration to the entire population of the United States for five months, and he might gain a clearer idea of the proportions of the Canadian wheat crop.

used by Canada, is the S. S. *Bosworth*, with a capacity of 352,000 bushels of wheat. It would take 974 steamships of this capacity to carry the wheat crop of the western prairies across the Atlantic.

Naturally marketing Canada's great grain crop

valves, motors, etc., of a water system, there are at appropriate points on the distributing chain, such units as hoppers to receive grain, marine legs to remove it from vessels, bucket elevators to raise it to a height at which the energy of gravity is available for its further movement and distribution, measuring and weighing machinery to check it on receipt and delivery belt conveyors to move it swiftly from one point to another, bins in which to store it secure from damage, while awaiting shipment, sale or favorable markets, spouts through which to pour it into the railroad car or ship's hold.

This great Canadian bulk-handling system starts right from the wheat field, at the thresher which spouts the grain into farm wagons. The farmer delivers his grain, subsequently the Government inspector classifies it into one of the several grades and issues to the grower a certificate which will entitle the grower to the market price of that quality and quantity when the certificate is sold on the grain exchange. After the farmer empties the grain into the elevator or car, under the efficient system used in Canada, there is no further necessity for maintaining the identity of the grower of any particular parcel of wheat, in which the bulk-handling system is superior to any other used.

Scattered over the three Prairie Provinces are found over 4,000 country elevators, with capacities of from 15,000 to 50,000 bushels each, supplemented by the large interior elevators at principal railroad centers, where inspected grain is accumulated for train-load shipments, and then again by the great terminal elevators, where grain may be stored for transhipment as ordered for sale or exportation.

To relieve congestion on the connecting links of the railroads during the rush season following the western harvest, an intermediate link has been introduced in the steamship routes across the Great Lakes, where specially constructed vessels carry grain from and to terminal storage houses. There is also another auxiliary transportation link by canal and river barge. At all points of transhipment large storage units are provided, thereby relieving congestion and the tying up of railroad cars and allowing grain to be held at suitable points so as to prevent flooding of tide-water terminal facilities. Otherwise, a hopeless congestion would result, defeating the objects of efficient export.

Located at the head of the lakes, at the extreme northern end of Lake Superior, is Fort William, ideally situated as a grain port. Here is the place where "rail meets sail," and here starts the water haul to all points on the great export map. Grain trains run into Fort William from all parts of Canada's West, over the two principal railway systems, and lake vessels are loaded in fast succession, thanks to the efficient system here prevailing.

Some conception of the enormous proportions to which this lake port's grain-handling has expanded is gained when we know that 20 years ago only three men comprised the weighing staff. To-day more than 100 men are thus employed, and at rush season, even a larger staff.

The three men handled 20,000 bushels of wheat a day, while last year the daily average was more than 3,000,000 bushels; the combined elevator capacity 20 years ago was 6,000,000 bushels, and now this is approaching the 70,000,000-bushel mark. In the old days it took from 12 to 14 hours to load a lake vessel carrying 100,000 bushels; to-day, 776,000 bushels can be loaded on a modern lake carrier in 14 hours.

It is not so very many years ago that Chicago was looked upon as the chief marketing center for the North American wheat crop. Later, Minneapolis was looked upon as a factor in the marketing of the world's wheat crop, but conditions have changed, and today Winnipeg, Man., is recognized as the largest primary grain market in the world. Furthermore, the average annual stream of wheat pouring through the Winnipeg market now exceeds the combined receipts of Chicago, Minneapolis and Duluth. In addition to this, enormous shipments of wheat now leave Canada via the Pacific Coast ports of Vancouver and Prince

Rupert, which are not accounted for in Winnipeg.

Since only about 30 per cent of the Canadian wheat crop is required for domestic consumption, milling purposes, etc., this means that about 70 per cent is available for export. While a portion of the grain available for world markets is handled through American ports, the preponderance of the export movement is from Canadian ports, principally Montreal and Vancouver. Exports from the latter port have steadily increased, or from 19,000,000 bushels in 1922 to nearly 70,000,000 bushels at present. This grain is sent to the Orient and via the Panama Canal to Europe.

ELEVATOR MANAGEMENT THEORY

A course in local grain elevator management is now included in the curriculum of the Minnesota School of Agriculture at University Farm, St. Paul, Minn. Training will be given in accounting, commercial law, economics and marketing. Practice work will be provided also in the use of motors, belts, pulleys, and dumps.

Students in grain marketing can, through this new course, study all angles of the industry and traffic at first hand because of the proximity of the school to the Minneapolis terminal grain market and the milling district. D. D. Mayne is principal of the school.

KANSAS AND BETTER SEED WHEAT

The 1927 campaign for better seed wheat—the sixth to be undertaken—has been started by the Southwestern Wheat Improvement Association in Kansas. The first step this year is the effort to enlist country elevators as seed distributors and the association has sent questionnaires to elevator operators requesting statements of conditions in their immediate territories. If seed wheat is needed in a particular territory, the association will try to get the elevator operator in touch with a neighboring territory where there is a surplus.

Country newspapers are also being brought into the campaign for through them the association is addressing "better seed" publicity to the farmers. This is in the form of illustrated articles on the selection and treatment of seed wheat and is printed in about 150 Kansas newspapers.

COLORADO POOL FAILS TO ENLIST FARMERS

The membership campaign conducted this year by the Colorado Wheat Growers Association has not been very fruitful and the operations of the association have been practically suspended because of the lack of support and interest in its activities. The organization formerly had about 6,000 farmer members and marketed approximately 1,000,000 bushels of grain two and three years ago. This year there were few who would sign for another five-year marketing period.

A NEW TEXAS COUNTRY ELEVATOR

The "wide open spaces" of Texas, the Lone Star State, are easily equalled by the large opportunities in the expansion of industry. With plenty of area still awaiting intensive cultivation and only a modest part of its vast resources fully developed, Texas affords an almost unbounded field for the growth of the industries located within its boundaries.

One of the newest elevators in this territory, which just commenced operation early in the present summer, belongs to the Kearns Grain & Seed Company. It is a country house of modest proportions for receiving purposes and serves to supplement the seven other Texas elevators belonging to the same company, the headquarters being in Amarillo. About the only difference between this and the other houses is the gas engine, which

has operated quite successfully and economically. The house is under the management of M. H. Bell.

The elevator of the Kearns Grain & Seed Company is located at Pullman, Amarillo, Texas. It is situated on a switch about eight miles from town and is served by the Ft. Worth & Denver line. The house is an ironclad frame structure and occupies a ground area measuring 32 feet by 32 feet.

The storage capacity of the elevator is 23,000 bushels of grain and this is divided among eight bins. The receiving capacity is 23,000 bushels per hour and the shipping capacity is the same. A gas engine, using a rope drive, furnishes the necessary power. For unloading, the usual dump has been provided. The weighing facilities are afforded by a 1,250-bushel automatic scale; and a manlift has been installed to increase the efficiency in getting about the elevator at all times.

The principal grains handled are wheat, oats, barley, milo, kafir seed and millet. At present no sidelines are included in the company's list of products merchandised.

The Kearns Grain & Seed Company operates houses at Amarillo, Pullman, Miami, Cadman, Ralph, Haney, Ashtola and Muleshoe.

FARM PRICE LEVEL HIGHER LAST MONTH

The general level of farm prices advanced during August from 130 per cent to 132 per cent of pre-war level, says the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. At 132 the index is one point below a year ago. The continued advance in corn, cotton, flaxseed, hogs, beef cattle, veal calves, eggs and wool accounted for the two point rise in the farm price index. The advance in corn prices was insufficient to offset the declines in all other grains and the grains index declined one point.

The farm price of wheat continued to move downward during the past month. With new crop wheat coming on the market and the prospects for the total crop fairly good, some decline was expected. Prices in the important Spring wheat states seem to have followed the general trend of all wheat prices.

The decline in the farm prices of hay of about 15 per cent during the past month is the reflection of the very heavy crop in most of the country. The report of August 1 indicates a hay crop about 15 per cent larger than last year and 11 per cent above the five year (1922-1926) average.

ON TIME

By M. L. HAYWARD

"That fellow who just went out shouldn't be allowed to run at large," the grain merchant averred.

"Why so?" the bookkeeper demanded.

"He just gave me a check for an account that would be outlawed in a few months, and if he does that with all his creditors, some of them'll have heart failure," the merchant explained.

"Probably they'll have heart failure when they present the checks, if he pays all of them," the skeptical bookkeeper suggested.

"Well, the bank opens at 10 o'clock, the paying teller's around by 9:30, and they'll always let me in the side door," the grain man announced, and at 9:45 the next morning he left the bank with his money in his pocket.

At five minutes to 10 the customer served a "stop pay" order on the bank, and the bank reported the matter to the merchant.

"I've got my money, and you and your customer'll have to fight it out between you," the merchant stated. The customer sued the bank in the Washington courts and lost, on the ground that where there is no statute law to the contrary a bank may, if it wishes, pay a check before the regular hour fixed for the opening of the bank. In a New York case along the same line, there was no statute law on the point, but a certain bank had passed a by-law fixing an hour for the opening of the bank. Notwithstanding this by-law, the New York court ruled that the bank was justified in paying a check before the regular hour.

September 15, 1927

153

Ohio Elevator Adds Storage and Leg

New Unit Adds 686,698 Bushels to Storage Facilities of the Cleveland Grain & Milling Company at Mansfield, Ohio

REQUIREMENTS of modern construction embrace many features aside from the basic questions of utility and maximum convenience. It is also necessary that risks and hazards be minimized at the same time that operating facilities are improved. One of the important problems confronting the builder of a grain elevator today is the question of reducing the danger of fire and dust explosions to the lowest possible point. In years gone by the casualties from such causes have not only cost a vast amount of money, but have also resulted in no negligible number of lives being lost.

When work was commenced on the new unit of



MOTOR AND MORSE DRIVE ON CONVEYOR

the Cleveland Grain & Milling Company's elevator at Mansfield, Ohio, special attention was given to overcoming these dangers and the executives in charge set out with the avowed purpose of establishing a thoroughly modernized elevator addition with all possible safeguards. Realizing that the proper attention to such details requires expert service and competent direction, the work was put in charge of men who were fully experienced in this field. The policy followed was not only to reduce the possibilities of fire or dust explosion to as small a risk as possible, but also so to arrange the new elevator that in case of an emergency, the danger could be fought effectively. All possible means are provided to avoid creating dust, and to



BIN BOTTOMS WITH CONVEYOR

prevent the dust from spreading from one part of the plant to another.

Not so long ago it became obvious that the storage which this company had at this point was not adequate for the volume of business which it was desirable to handle. It being impossible to delay constructing additional storage units, the company proceeded with the job at once, and arrangements were made for additional storage and a turning leg. The illustrations on this page give an excellent idea of the results which were obtained.

This house is but one of a number of elevators operated by the Cleveland Grain & Milling Com-

pany, and they have had occasion to undertake other additions to their elevators recently, such as the annex to the Indianapolis house which was described in some detail in these pages last December.

This unit measures 150 feet 2 inches in length and 60 feet 5 inches in width. The height from the surface of the foundation slab to the top of the cupola is 129 feet. It is built of reinforced concrete and affords a storage capacity of 686,598 bushels. This is divided into 10 cylindrical tanks and four interspace bins and eight outer space bins.

Three motors were installed to provide the necessary motive power, and they include a 75-horsepower motor for the leg, a 20-horsepower motor for the storage belt and a 15-horsepower motor for the two shipping belts. A 36-inch belt is used for the storage conveyor and the shipping conveyor calls for two 36-inch belts below.

Silent chain drives supplied by the Morse Chain Company, Ithaca, N. Y., are used throughout. The one which is used in conjunction with the storage belt is a 20-horsepower installation operating on 36-inch centers; and for the shipping belts there are two 15-horsepower units operating on 36-inch cen-

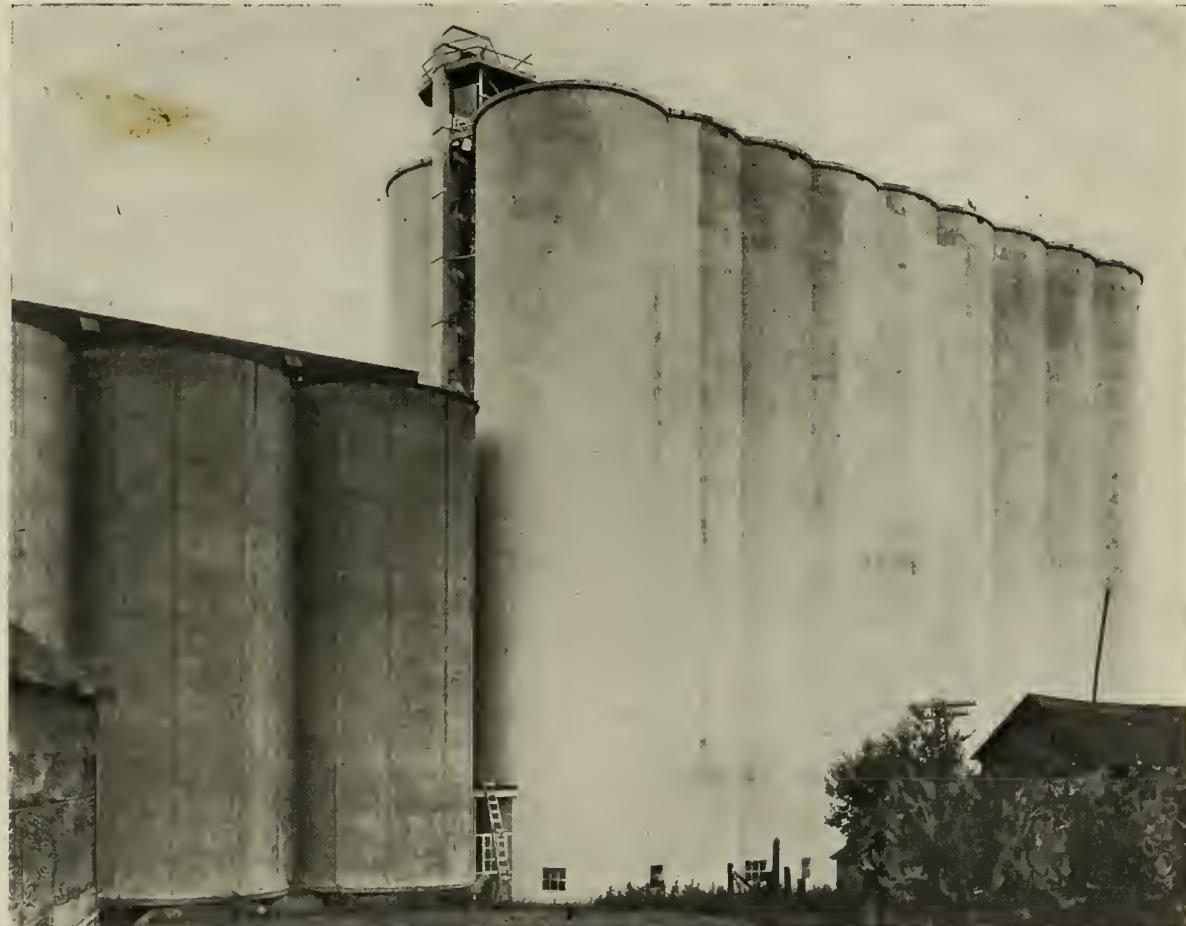
Wickam sought payment on a note for \$4,712 given by Hoyt in settlement of commissions on grain sales and purchases made for him by the plaintiff.

Hoyt refused payment on the ground that it was part of a gaming transaction, and therefore void. The plaintiff's motion for a directed verdict, sustained by the court, declared that transactions of this character are legal because of their authorization by the Grain Futures Act. The decision was announced in Fort Dodge, Iowa, the third week in June.

TELEGRAPH FIRM SUED

A code message delayed in delivery by the Postal Telegraph & Cable Company, is alleged to have caused a loss on the grain market to Wade H. Cook, grain dealer, Circleville, Ohio, of \$216.19 for which amount he has brought suit in court. Cook claims that a message sent by him to the Lewis Grain Corporation at Buffalo, N. Y., was undelivered for three hours due to the telegraph company's error in transmission making the firm addressed read incorrectly.

One of the messages in code which Cook claims is a commonly used method of transmission read, "Book absent alliance conquered Philadelphia boundary within 10 days gargle acted dusty," which deciphered means "Book 4,000 bushels No. 2 White oats at 58 cents per bushel delivered Philadelphia rate basis for shipment within 10 days and 8,400



PLANT OF THE CLEVELAND GRAIN AND MILLING COMPANY, MANSFIELD, OHIO

ters. The leg is driven by double herringbone reduction gears.

All conveying machinery was furnished by the Weller Manufacturing Company of Chicago. The house was erected by James Stewart & Co., Inc., Chicago, engineers and builders, and the work was carried on under the direction of W. R. Sinks, manager of that company's grain elevator department, and T. D. Budd, chief engineer. Metal spouting was supplied by the Weller Metal Products Company, Chicago. Goodrich Rubber Belting was used throughout the new unit of this Mansfield Elevator.

FEDERAL JUDGE HOLDS FUTURE TRADE LEGAL

Dealings for the future delivery of grain receive recognition as legal transactions in the verdict directed by Federal Judge George C. Scott in the suit of H. H. Wickam, an officer of a Chicago grain company, *versus* M. A. Hoyt, Jr., of Carroll, Iowa.

pounds No. 2 Yellow corn at \$1.27 per bushel delivered Philadelphia rate basis for shipment within 10 days."

Had the market been a bullish one instead of bearish during the delay of three hours Cook would have made a profit instead of suffering a loss on his order.

OHIO ELEVATOR COMPANY TO ENLARGE PLANT

A plan for reorganization and extension of operations is being carried forward by the Garman Grain Company of Delphos, Ohio. The capital stock is being increased from \$40,000 to \$100,000, and three new units are to be erected at the elevator, which is located immediately south of the Pennsylvania Railroad on Jefferson Street. A new working house is to be erected, 30 by 45 feet and 101 feet high. It will be of wooden construction and will have 11 bins, with storage facilities for 60,000 bushels. An

THE AMERICAN ELEVATOR AND GRAIN TRADE

Forty-Sixth Year

oat clipper is to be installed on the first floor of this building. A grain drying unit with a capacity of 500 bushels per hour will also be erected, as well as a third unit for the handling of offgrade grain.

The Garman company has been conducting a local elevator in Delphos for a number of years, but in the future will conduct both a local and transfer elevator. "A glance at the map will show the special advantages of Delphos as a railroad center," said Mr. Garman. "The elevator will be located on the Pennsylvania, but switching and transit arrangements are in effect whereby grain can be handled to advantage, either from, or to the Nickel Plate or Pennsylvania, giving working arrangements second to none." He pointed to the fact that the railroads running into Delphos tap the grain

sections of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota and the great territory west of the Mississippi; also that this city has excellent connections for the eastern market.

A. Schlientz, Brookville, Ohio, who has been in the grain business for many years past, has taken a large block of stock in the local concern. He will move to Delphos in the near future and will have charge of the plant. A. L. Garman, who has been head of the company since it was started, will be in charge of the buying and selling in car-load lots.

Construction work is being started this month and it is expected to have the new units completed by the time that the new season's corn is ready for market.

Hints to the Elevator Millwright

"Big Bill" Davis Discusses Belt Safety Alarms, Waterproofs and Drains and Describes a "Sink" Lock

By JAMES F. HOBART

"I WOULD like to have you tell us how we can arrange things so that we never have any water in the cellar in our elevator," said the owner of the plant located upon the Mississippi River, to Big Bill Davis. "We are ready to begin driving piles for the foundation, and I want things to be so arranged that there will never be water trouble in this elevator basement."

"You certainly have a stiff proposition here," said Big Bill after he had gone over the engineer-architect's plans for the new elevator. "The engineers have provided for plenty of strength and stability, but I do not see the slightest attempt to take care of the water which must prove very troublesome unless gotten rid of somehow. The plans show that the top of the basement floor will be 11 feet below the present water level in the river, and, as we very well know, that level is liable at almost any time to be boosted from 11 to 20 or even 30 feet. In fact, seepage water alone will surely keep the elevator basement flooded unless provision is made to take care of that water."

"What is it best to do?" asked the owner.

"It seems to me that you should tile the basement very thoroughly before the concrete floor is put in place. The plans show that the engineers have provided for driving a stout wooden pile every 2½ feet, all over the entire basement surface. Upon the heads of these piles is to be placed a 'mattress' of solid concrete 2½ feet thick and I suggest that you have your engineers make the following changes in the plans before placing any concrete. The changes will in no way interfere with the location or operation of any of the machinery. It may be found necessary, however, to lower the basement floor line eight or nine inches to make room for waterproofing, unless there is that much room vertically to spare in the cellar height of the basement as now laid out."

"In the middle of the basement floor, provide a sump at least 10 feet wide, long and deep. The walls and bottom of the sump should be constructed of concrete and reinforced with steel bars and with wooden piling at bottom as well as at the sides. Before the concrete is placed for the mattress, hundreds of feet of drain tile, at least four inches in diameter, should be placed all around the outside of the mattress, and other lines of drain pipe should be laid from the end connecting with the outside drain pipe to the sump. Other lines of tile drain pipe should be laid all over the basement and so placed as to discharge into the sump. Indeed, so well should the basement be tiled that there will scarcely be found a space four feet wide without a line of tiling which could carry away the seepage water and deliver that liquid to the sump. Through the many lines of tiling any water which finds its way through the soil into the basement can pass at once without meeting any obstruction directly into the open sump, where an automatic electrically driven pump should be located, having ample capacity to carry away all water that can ever make its way into the basement by seepage from the river. A float should be provided, and

so arranged that when water rises to a certain height in the sump, the pump will start automatically and run until the sump has been emptied to a certain level, when the pump will automatically stop until the sump water shall have again risen to the pump-starting level. The pump must be of ample capacity to handle the assumed volume of water and to lift same to and discharge it into the river, no matter what flood-height of water might be present in the river at the time. Furthermore, the pump and float starting device must be in duplicate so there can be no failure of the sump-draining operations, even should the motor or the pump fail from any cause, to operate."

BELT TROUBLE INDICATOR

"Mr. Davis, it is our intention to drive the machinery in this elevator by a combined belt and rope transmission for which we desire some system of danger indication which will tell without fail whenever a rope or a belt starts to 'go bad.' We do not want to spend a lot of good money for a mechanism which will ring a bell or show a light after a rope or belt breaks. We can see the trouble plainly enough then without an indicating apparatus. What we desire is some form of safeguarding mechanism which will give an unmistakable warning whenever a strand of rope begins to pull out, or whenever an end of a belt face gets loose and begins to let other portions of the lacing work loose. Can you suggest anything along those lines which will not cost too much to install and operate?"

"Yes, there are simple, effective and low-cost 'tell-tale' devices for use on rope drives, which devices may be used with belts with equal effectiveness. Such devices may be operated from an electric light circuit, or from a 'gravity' battery of the most approved 'closed circuit' type. The apparatus is very simple indeed. It consists of a metal rod, placed loose upon two metal supports and so arranged as to lie as close as possible to the belt or gang of ropes, without being actually touched by the belt or ropes as either sweeps past the little bar of quarter-inch polished metal."

"The two rod-supporting brackets are installed from the belt or rope mechanism, but are electrically connected to an ordinary lighting circuit in such a manner that a lamp and a bell placed in a short circuit, terminating at the two brackets will cause the bell to ring and the lamp to glow whenever the little metal bar may be removed from its place upon the two supporting brackets. When the bar is in place, it short circuits the line containing the alarm bell and light. Probably it will be found necessary to use a little transformer for obtaining low-voltage direct current for ringing the electric bell."

"Whenever a shred of rope-strand or a bit of belt becomes loose only a very little touch from the projecting strand is necessary to knock the little steel bar off its brackets and let current through the shunt line to ring the bell and cause the 'danger light' to glow and start the millwright out to find and repair the cause of the alarm."

"When a low-voltage battery is used, it will be necessary to use low-voltage lamps in the alarm circuit, or else put in a relay which will switch its full current into the 'trouble lamp' while the bell is operated by the battery current direct. Should it be thought necessary to put in several 'belt-tell-tales' it will be necessary to have a separate lamp circuit from each director bar, and these bars should be numbered and corresponding numbers given to the lamps which flash warnings to the millwright or to the man in charge of the elevator at the time."

SINK LOCK

"Is there any way of working out a system of grain dumping into sinks, whereby one sink-chute cannot be opened into an elevator leg while another chute is open, or whereby grain cannot be discharged from a bin into a sink when another lot of grain is being spouted into it?" inquired the owner.

"One way of accomplishing that is to bring the control of every chute or spout or bin gate to a central point where watch gate or slide is to be operated by a lever. Then attach a system of mechanical or electrical operation so that no gate or chute lever can be operated into any chute or bin while another chute is discharging, or is set for discharging grain into the same bin or sink."

"Wouldn't that be a pretty hard thing to accomplish, and would it not require a large amount of complicated mechanism?"

"Not much mechanism," replied Bill Davis, "and it would be quite simple and inexpensive, too. For instance, just imagine a set of slides, one attached to each gate-lever in such a manner that when all the gates are closed and their levers are all in normal position any one of the gates may be opened by moving its corresponding lever. But, when one lever has been moved, opening a certain gate, the slides of all the other gate levers are moved slightly but into such position that none of the other levers could be moved if their gates could discharge into the sink or bin to which already one slide had been opened by moving the lever which blocked all the other levers. In other words, the gate and chute levers have an interlocking system, something similar to that in use on railroads to prevent a switch from being opened while a train is passing over the switch, or when no other switch should be set for that particular piece of railroad track. Such interlocking systems are in use to a somewhat limited extent, and if you cannot get to one of such elevators to study the interlocking mechanism, then go to the nearest railroad switch tower, and during some of his moments of leisure, get the tower man to explain to you the working of the interlocking system in use in that particular tower. Then, examine the mechanical apparatus which does the actual interlocking, and you will be in a position to dope out some simple mechanism for effectually locking the levers of your sink gates, including the gates or chutes from scale hoppers."

LOADING-IN GRAIN

"We would like things arranged so we can unload a dozen carloads of grain in a short time when it is necessary to do so but it is going to be an expensive proposition to put in a line of sinks which will contain a dozen carloads, each load in a separate sink, and we can't let the loads into bulk until the loads have been weighed separately. If we put in a dozen carload sinks, with conveyors for moving the grain to the loading-in leg, I can see a mighty expensive proposition of concreting and waterproofing and caring our river seepage," said the elevator owner.

"Yes," replied Big Bill, "it would be such a costly proposition that I wouldn't consider it for a minute. You have plenty of land and room outside of the elevator, so why don't you put the incoming grain tracks upon a trestle, or on top of a row of concrete sinks well above the ground? Then you can place a substantial belt carrier under the sinks and unload a dozen cars at once if you wish. The trestle could be covered by a drip shed built substantially as you please and car unloaders could be placed at each sink opening and driven by

September 15, 1927

155

electric motors, so as to be always ready for use when needed."

"Mr. Davis, how would it do to put two or three car-unloaders upon a sort of overhead trolley, then we could shift an unloader along from one sink to another and would not have to provide so many expensive motors and unloaders?"

"I don't think much of the proposition," replied Big Bill. "If you only have four unloaders, you can only unload four cars at the same time, so of what use will be more than four sinks? Set up as many unloaders as you have sinks, then you can shuffle a whole lot of grain during a 24-hour day, if you wish to do so."

KANSAS WELCOMES WHEAT FESTIVAL TRAIN

The 1927 Kansas Wheat Festival Train left a trail of interested farmers behind it. On July 18, at Osborne, the route was commenced, and on August 12 the train came to its terminal, Manhattan, Kan. Fifty-nine stops were made during this tour of the wheat belt special. A new feature appealing to the farm women was added this year—a kitchen planned for the rural homes of the wheat belt of Kansas, completely equipped and with practical labor saving conveniences.

"The purpose of running the Kansas Wheat Festival train," said A. W. Large, who was in charge of the train enroute, "is to permit the state college to present directly to the farmers of the wheat belt

of which the larger part was made up of farmers and their families.

As a result of this and wheat farmers' contests, 33 champions have been selected to represent their respective counties in the state contest at Manhattan, Kan., in February, when the state champion will be selected. Awards were made on the basis of quality of wheat sample submitted, yield per acre and excellence of production methods.

FACTORS IN WHEAT MARKETING

"The overseas movement of wheat and flour, an important factor in the export price, flows from Canada, the United States, Argentina, Australia, and from other countries which together ship less than either of the big four," says "Factors in Wheat Marketing," by Theodore D. Hammatt, grain specialist in the foodstuffs division of the Department of Commerce, in a pamphlet which has just been issued by the Government. "Wheat in commerce is a most fluid commodity. Competitive commercial practice based upon the seasonal succession of harvests around the world and the requirements of importing countries has brought about a remarkably orderly overseas movement. . . . For the crops years 1922-23 to 1925-26 net exports of wheat (including flour) from the United States have amounted to only about 21 per cent of production, whereas during the same period Canada has exported about 74 per cent of her crop; Australia, 68 per cent; and Argentina, 64 per cent."

A chart which is included shows clearly that



KANSAS WHEAT FESTIVAL TRAIN

the five-year Kansas wheat improvement program, which is based on the results of research work of the Kansas State Agricultural College."

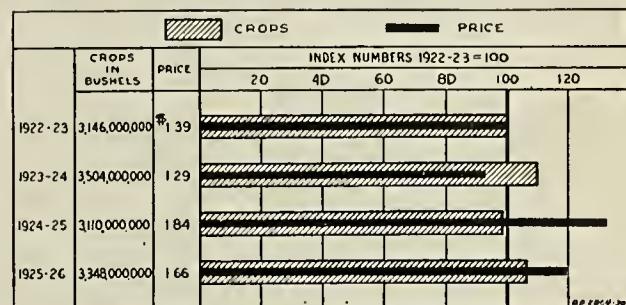
One of the trains was furnished by the Santa Fe railway and the other was furnished by the Rock Island railway and they were run in co-operation with the Kansas State Agricultural College, the Southwestern Wheat Improvement Association, the Kansas Grain Inspection Department, Kansas State Department of Agriculture, Kansas Crop Improvement Association and the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce.

Three meetings of three hours each were held each day, one in the forenoon, another in the afternoon and the third one at night. The flat car was provided with a loud speaker making it possible for all talks to be heard several hundred feet away. One and one-fourth hours were devoted to the speaking part of the program and the balance of the time was spent in letting the crowds move through the exhibit cars to see the exhibits and smut treating demonstrations and in holding group meetings where questions were asked and answered.

The Kansas wheat champion, Albert R. Schlickau, accompanied the train for the entire trip and made his appearance with a brief talk at every meeting. In all, 59 meetings were held, of which 35 were on the Santa Fe and 24 on the Rock Island. The total attendance for the 59 meetings was 103,795,

or more of these, with the price of each depending mainly upon the abundance, quality, and position of the supply available and in prospect. In Canada, the Argentine, and Australia domestic prices are usually the direct reflection of the condition of export trade. In the United States domestic prices are also strongly influenced by the domestic demand for wheat of exceptional milling quality.

In the wheat market conditions affecting prices change rapidly and during the last five years price fluctuation has been very great, notwithstanding the organization of selling pools in the United States, Canada, and Australia. Much more wheat was handled by pools in 1924-25 and 1925-26 than in 1922-23 and 1923-24, yet the fluctuation in the prices of representative wheat in Canada and the United States was

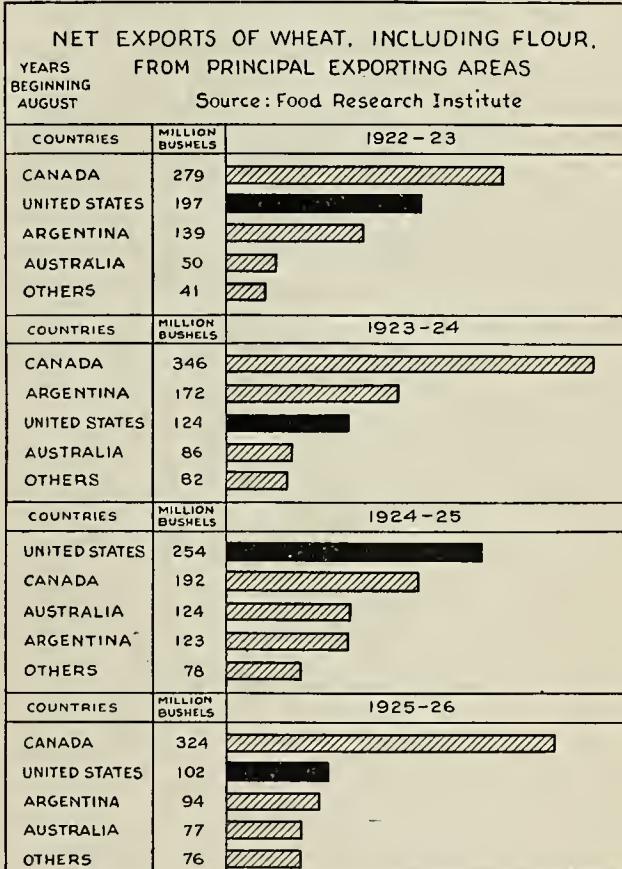


CROP AND PRICE INDEX

wider in 1924-25 and 1925-26 than in the two preceding years.

The conclusion of Mr. Hammatt's pamphlet is stated concisely in the following final paragraph:

The commercial marketing system brings to bear upon wheat offered for sale in the United States the full force of the current demand from both domestic and foreign buyers. Speaking in terms of general conditions, each lot that goes to an American mill and each lot shipped out of the country takes the course it follows because, for that particular parcel, a miller has outbid an exporter or vice versa. Little or none of the crop is sacrificed by lack of competition within or between the trades dealing in the commodity. On the other hand, the principal motive force back of the movement of wheat through com-



D.D. 2868-20

mercial channels is the hope of profit upon particular transactions. There is as yet no branch of the trade controlled by the growers themselves that effectively represents their common interest in securing for the year's available supply of superior milling wheat full premiums over ordinary types that consumers can readily afford to pay. In this direction as well as in proper adjustment of acreage, reduction in costs of production, and elimination of wastes in distribution there appears to be a wide field for well-considered cooperative effort.

Editor American Grain Trade:—Enclosed find my subscription to your paper. Barley and Winter wheat in this territory good to excellent yields and quality. Early oats good weight, color and yield; late varieties lighter account damaged by rust. Farmers rather slow sellers of small grains pending outcome of the corn crop. Have plenty of moisture to mature, but warm sunny weather needed. MARTIN OVERBY, Canton, S. D.

THE AMERICAN ELEVATOR AND GRAIN TRADE



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ADVERTISING.

This paper has a large circulation among the elevator men and grain dealers of the country, and is the best medium in the United States for reaching persons connected with this trade. Advertising rates made known upon application.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We solicit correspondence upon all topics of interest connected with the handling of grain or cognate subjects.

Official Paper of the Grain Dealers National Association and of the Illinois Grain Dealers Association

CHICAGO, ILL., SEPTEMBER 15, 1927

OMAHA, CAPITAL

FROM now until the thirty-first annual convention of the Grain Dealers National Association ends on October 12, Omaha, Neb., will be the capital city of America's grain trade. Dealers, shippers, and brokers from nearly every state and from Canada will gather in the Cornhusker State's metropolis in about three weeks to form one of the largest grain trade congresses in history.

When Omaha last fall made its successful bid for the national meeting, it could not be foreseen that huge crops and the huge convention would come to the city almost simultaneously. Busy as the Omaha grain firms are, handling the record receipts of 1927, they are not overlooking convention arrangements, and the prospects for the convention running smoothly along on schedule, are good. Such varied entertainment features as the Omaha Exchange has provided have rarely been offered by the hosts in any convention city. A trio of well balanced days, program features alternating with entertainment, is in store for the progressive grain men who will attend from every section.

BURNING PROFITS

OWING to the exceptionally high fibre content of oats as compared to other grains, their combustibility factor is greater than that of any other cereal. Spontaneous combustion of oats, and a consequent spontaneous destruction of profits, have occurred in several elevators in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. The 1926 series of fires directly traceable to wet oats, is being duplicated this year.

Many elevators, in spite of this warning, continue to take in oats unfit for storage and thoroughly dangerous.

A drier is the best solution to the problem of the elevator located in a territory where wet oats continually are being offered. Oats in natural sweat, of course, are not dangerous. Some heat is essential to the process of sweating, but if there is any possibility of the grain being dirty or wet, it is best to use the rod test for heat until the danger is proven to be past. A slender iron rod or heavy wire, forced into the bin and left for five minutes before being removed, will indicate whether or not the grain is hot. A 25-cent rod may prevent a \$25,000 loss.

UPPER RIVER GRAIN

INAUGURATION of river transportation on the upper Mississippi after 30 years of discontinued service will have far reaching effects of benefit to grain and mill products shippers. The first southbound tow departed from Minneapolis with stock feed and general merchandise for Mississippi Valley points. It also carried wheat for Liverpool and oats and barley for Germany and Scandinavian countries. Such a grain movement, if sustained, may mark the shifting from Montreal to New Orleans of the seaport of the Northwest.

To the Twin Cities belongs much of the credit for reestablishing this service. They are spending \$850,000 for terminal facilities. Dubuque, Iowa, is putting \$350,000 into its terminal project. The barge service serving these and a dozen other well equipped ports, is not advertised as fast, but it is regular and dependable. Above all, it is the *cheapest* means of getting grain over a long stretch.

THE SMALL ELEVATOR AND THE BIG FEED MILL

HAVING discovered that the popularity of a feed made specially for an elevator company in a Nebraska town had practically wiped out its local business there, a large feed milling organization put a go-getting salesmanager on the trail to win back its lost trade. He started out with the well-known trick of "threatening prosecution." The elevator owner's feed was duly registered, however, and court action on that point was foisted.

Hints of prosecution then were thrown out because the elevator owner practiced the economy of using second-hand bags, some of which bore brands. Every bag sold, though, had a tag attached, bearing the name and list of ingredients. But the salesmanager was versatile. He tried kindly persuasion. The \$15 or \$20 per ton differential between the elevator's feed price and the big mill's price was too great, and would ruin "the whole feed game," he warned. The elevator owner replied bluntly that he was making a fair profit on his \$50-ton price to farmers.

The go-getter then gave up the idea of diplomacy. He procured, somehow, a list of the elevator's feed customers. He sent his

Forty-Sixth Year

men around to tell these feeders what poor, almost poisonous feed the elevator was selling. All this reminded the farmers of the story about the informer who told President Lincoln that "General Grant drinks!" "Tell me what brand he drinks," the president replied, "and I will buy it for all the staff." Feed from the elevator was giving good results, and the big mill apostles got little encouragement.

The tactics used against the local elevator feed business by big mills are not universally bad, but they leave much to be desired. In the case reviewed here, the elevator has won out. The arrogance of the big mill organization has been a little hard to take. In the first place, its headquarters are outside Nebraska. This foreign firm has attempted to dictate what kind of feed shall be sold in a part of another state, and at what price it shall be sold. We would not mind seeing a further humiliation of this heavyweight organization by the small elevator's management.

THE POOL IN POLITICS

SHOULD the proposal to adopt the Canadian wheat pool system in the United States be intended only to extend the co-operative marketing movement, large farm organizations in the Middlewest give it their qualified approval. But if the imported pool plan, suggested to President Coolidge by Governor McKelvie, of Nebraska, is to be offered in the coming Congress as a substitute for the McNary-Haugen principles, the same farmer bodies declare it has their unqualified disapproval.

As for two years past, the farmer vote is divided at least three ways against itself on the current proposal for legislative farm relief. That some effort with strong backing will be made, however, to promote a price fixing measure through Congress is a foregone conclusion. Its backing will not be any stronger probably, or more intelligent than heretofore. The opposition, a part of which is the grain trade, is not dwindling, and we have no fear that the measure which President Coolidge blacklisted last year, will be reinstated for 1928.

ON PERCENTAGES

HENRY FORD says flying is still 90 per cent man. In spite of the excellent equipment and methods at hand for the grain grower, we believe grain growing still is at least 60 per cent man. Smut-resistant or smut-immune strains now have been found, for example, of such wheat varieties as Fultester, Dawson, Fultz, Hussar, Shepherd, Silversheaf, and the much debated Blackhull, yet no farmers are being killed in the rush of their brothers to get hold of the new seed. New seeds, new methods, everything but co-operative marketing must be assiduously promoted. The farmer is fundamentally sceptical and the "60 per cent man" factor in grain growing often contains but about 10 per cent initiative.

THE AMERICAN ELEVATOR AND GRAIN TRADE

EDITORIAL MENTION

In a nutshell, remember: G. D. N. A. Convention—October 10 to 12—Omaha.

The largest shipment of bulk grain yet to leave the Golden Gate was loaded last month into the British freighter, *Hindustan*, tied up at Oakland. Seven thousand long tons of wheat poured into her holds from the chutes of one of the largest elevators in the sack-grain state.

Weather reports beginning September 9, had a greater effect on corn quotations than the Government report of that date. The 73,000,000-bushel increase in corn production for states west of the Mississippi, as indicated by September first conditions, was seen as a light figure when the mercury climbed up around 90.

An indicated wheat production of nearly 861,000,000 bushels, of which 308,000,000 bushels is Spring wheat; 2,450,000,000 bushels of corn, and 1,190,000,000 bushels of oats was shown in last week's Federal report. So much for the data on supply. What this country needs, now that it has a good five-cent cigar, is accurate data on demand.

A compilation of weights and measures laws, effective in the various states and Federally, has been issued by the Government Printing Office. The subject matter contains accurate information on feed, grain, and flour weights of interest to shippers. It is so good a book that it is not being sent gratis and \$2.30 must accompany an order, announces the Superintendent of Documents.

Half a century ago Sir Wilfrid Laurier spoke of Canada as the "granary of the empire," and made himself the butt of the flippancy who regarded the Canadian West as a barren wilderness. Today Canada exports annually a half billion dollars' worth of grain and flour, fulfilling that prophecy of 50 years ago. In fact, one suspects the granary is larger than anticipated by Sir Wilfrid.

Operations in grain and provisions had no limit for J. Ogden Armour of Chicago, who died last month while abroad. No operator, perhaps, ever took the chances that he did. For more than 20 years Mr. Armour was a great power in all markets and bought and sold millions of bushels of grain when it was necessary to turn them in his favor. He was without fear and had a large following, although there were times when the latter course proved unfortunate.

Feed prices already are climbing up in anticipation of fall demand, and elevator owners who mix their own feeds are confronted with the question of whether to buy now or in 30 to 60 days. Tankage, oil meals, molasses, midds, etc., are all getting prices that please their handlers at present, but we

see no prospect within a month or so, of the price slump setting in. On the whole, the grain markets are strong this year, and the feed ingredients, subsidiary to grain, are bound to run a similar course. October 1, we believe, is the deadline for advantageous feed buys this season.

The opening guns have been fired for and against rail rate reductions on grain and its products, at the Minneapolis hearing of the Interstate Commerce Commission. This hearing, opened September 15, will probably extend over several weeks, if the Wichita meeting can be taken as precedent. The commissioners will hear pro and con arguments on the Pacific Coast before returning to ponder the decision in their Washington, D. C., offices.

The Kansas corn crop promises to make the best production record since 1915, should the crop of 171,694,000 bushels indicated as the conservative possibility from the condition of 91 per cent of normal on September first be realized. Only 10 times in the history of Kansas agriculture has the state excelled this forecast in actual accomplishment. Only 12 times previous to this year has Kansas ever exceeded 170,000,000 bushels in production of corn.

We award the silver cup for the low gross score in corn storage charges to the authors of Bulletin 295, published by the University of Illinois. They declare a farmer can build and maintain "a large double crib with overhead bins and complete unloading and elevating equipment" on the basis of an annual charge of three cents a bushel. This figures out to 82/10,000 of a cent per day. In the light of this information, the terminal market charge of 1/20 of a cent per day appears quite exorbitant.

Discovered: A small town newspaper editor who refuses to bow and scrape before anything that is launched in the name of co-operation in his vicinity. A rather minute description of the organizing of a farmers elevator company is given in the Homer, Ill., *Enterprise*. In part it reads as follows:

Gambret sold contracts for \$200 each, in which he agrees to handle the contract-holder's grain for a certain commission. There are two trustees but no directors, and in fact there is only an elevator conducted under contractual agreements.

At the close of the article, a pungent comment is deftly put: "(Remember what Barnum said.—Ed.)"

The American farmer is coming in for his full share of criticism because of his plans to increase wheat acreage next year. The Department of Agriculture sees a prospect for 114 acres of wheat in 1928 where but 100 acres were grown this year. If wheat prices already are too low, ask the critics, why persist in increasing the over-supply? We will not attempt to answer that, but will suggest that if we must have a surplus, it is better to have it in wheat than anything else.

Foreign demand for wheat always is in better health than the demand for corn or several other grains. Besides, all the professional farm relievers would be out of jobs and on the count if there were no export surplus for which to build export surplus legislation.

A probable reduction in the demand for American wheat in North China proper and Manchuria during the coming season is indicated by an analysis of cabled and written reports received by the United States Department of Agriculture from Agricultural Commissioner Nyhus who is making a study of the wheat situation in China. Fifteen years ago this situation would have affected western ports to a greater degree than at present when European connections are well established as alternatives.

The proposal of the Northwest Grain Dealers Association that the national organizations oppose the adoption of the scale tolerance rule advanced by the railroads, should have immediate support. The alternative ruling suggested by the northwesterners is much to be preferred. It calls for a reduction of 1 per cent of the shipping weight as the only reduction to be made in the adjustment of freight charges. This amply covers scale tolerance. Any further shrinkage should be made good by the carriers.

More than 3,300 co-operative elevators now are listed in Washington, D. C. The total volume of business handled by all United States co-operative grain marketing associations in 1925, the last year for which figures are compiled, was \$750,000,000, transacted for 520,000 members. The Department of Agriculture omits to mention what part of that sum represents profitable operations. For every unsuccessful co-op station, of course, there probably is a successful one. The ones succeeding, we believe, have progressed because they were ably managed, and not because they were under the charm of a co-operative banner.

A decision obtained by a Kansas mill in a court case against the Oklahoma Bank Commission, sets a precedent worthy of note by grain dealers as well as millers. It establishes the legality of having drafts treated as cash items rather than as deposits in the event of a bank failing while holding them. The Supreme Court of Oklahoma rendered the verdict which made a preferred claim of the draft in question because the mill had taken the precaution to rubber-stamp the item as follows:

This draft is a cash item and is not to be treated as a deposit. The funds obtained through its collection are to be accounted for to us and are not to be commingled with the other funds of the collecting bank.

It is advisable, of course, to take such a precaution only when the soundness of the collecting bank is questioned. In this era of bank failures, however, we submit the above as an office "wrinkle" which should prove popular.



WM. N. ECKHARDT
Chicago



CHARLES QUINN
Toledo

NEWS OF THE TERMINAL MARKETS

VOLUME OF GRAIN FUTURE TRADING IN AUGUST

The Grain Futures Administration reports that trading in grain futures on the Chicago Board of Trade in August was somewhat greater than July trading but not so large as June. In August, 1,817,508,000 bushels of all grains were traded, as against 1,515,085,000 for the previous month. This August total was divided among the various grains as follows, for the purpose of comparison the July figures for each grain being given in parentheses: Wheat, 958,235,000 bushels (862,988,000); corn, 671,864,000 bushels (540,516,000); oats 141,481,000 bushels (80,836,000); rye, 49,928,000 bushels (30,745,000).

The average open contracts in futures on the Chicago Board for August, "short" side of contracts only, there being equal volume on the "long" side, were: Wheat, 82,883,000 bushels, as against 99,118,000 last year and 79,704,000 in July; corn, 82,329,000 bushels, compared with 53,654,000 in August 1926 and 78,319,000 in July; oats 30,721,000 bushels, as against 42,730,000 last year and 27,803,000 in July; rye, 11,163,000 bushels, compared with 13,014,000 last year and 10,544,000 in July of this year.

CHICAGO BOARD LEGION POST AT JOLIET

The Chicago Board of Trade Post, The American Legion, and its drum and bugle corps left Monday morning, August 29, for Joliet, Ill., to attend the state convention of the American Legion. The corps entered in competition with other drum and



DRUM AND BUGLE CORPS, CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE AMERICAN LEGION POST, AT JOLIET, ILL.

bugle corps for prizes to be awarded to the best drilled in marching, execution of pieces played, as well as personal appearance. The boys have been drilled by an ex-army captain of the World's War and instructed by one of the best drum and bugle corps teachers to be procured. For the personal appearance of the corps much credit is given to the officers and directors of the grain exchange as well as the many well wishers of the American Legion who so cheerfully contributed to the uniform fund.

The boys were also invited to participate in the parade held by the Midwest Athletic Club in Chicago on September 11.

COMPLICATING A SETTLEMENT

When E. A. Pierce & Co., of New York, took over the firm of Dean-Onativia & Co., of Chicago, last July, it was thought that a way of settling the complicated affairs of the latter firm had been found. But on August 29, new complications arose with the filing of a petition in the United States

District Court of New York for the appointment of a receiver for the firm in behalf of three creditors who filed the petition. E. Bright Wilson of New York was appointed receiver by the court, and bond was set at \$10,000.

Two years ago the firm of Dean-Onativia & Co., went into the hands of a receiver, due to the temporary fall in value of shares of the Rosenbaum Grain Corporation which were held by Dean, Onativia as collateral. In the adjustment customers subscribed to \$2,500,000 of notes and six months later the firm was permitted to resume operations and the receivers in New York and Chicago were discharged. Of the total note issue \$1,000,000 is held in Chicago and this part is not due for three more years.

A plan approved by the noteholders' committee provided for the liquidation and settlement of the notes. This plan was set forth in a recent letter to holders of the notes and asked them to take in cash in payment of the notes—(A) all the interest at 6 per cent maturing on July 20, 1927, on the two-year and five-year notes; (B) 20 per cent of the balance due on the principal of all the two-year notes and 20 per cent of the bonus in respect to said notes; (C) the share (prorated with the holders of all the two-year and five-year notes) of the balance of the assets coming into the hands of the trustees after the payment of the certain outlays. In addition the noteholders were asked to accept pro rata share of the 40,023 shares of the preferred stock of the Rosenbaum Grain Corporation, held by the trustees, and any balance of other assets in the hands of the trustees.

The consolidated balance sheet of the Rosenbaum Grain Corporation and subsidiaries as of May 31, last, adjusted to give effect to the settlement of the affairs of the Grain Marketing Company and proposed new financing, shows a net worth of \$5,337,856, or in excess of \$73 a share on the preferred stock.

CROMWELL'S CANADIAN REPORT

R. O. Cromwell, statistician for Lamson Bros. & Co., gives the following report on conditions in Canada, a subject of vital importance at this time:

Since our wire giving a provisional figure of 430,000,000 bushels wheat crop in western Canada providing there were two weeks of good weather (to September 5), there has been one frost, some 85 degree temperatures, and several showers, with cool nights and dews. Local people report that rust has made considerable progress in lodged and late wheat. The acreage of lodged wheat is very large and has not straightened as expected. Outside of the frozen

area, prospects are excellent. Present indications are for a large crop in Saskatchewan, 210,000,000 bushels, of very poor to good quality, compared to our last estimate of 235,000,000. This estimate allows a loss of 80,000,000 bushels from frost and rust in this province. Most of the frozen wheat had berries partly formed instead of being in the blossom. Alberta figures, based entirely upon reports rather than personal observations, remain the same, at 160,000,000 bushels. Total western Canada 405,000,000 bushels, considerable of which will grade below No. 3. The per cent of low grades depends considerably, however, upon whether or not the frozen berries go out the separator blower or the screens. The trade refused to read our earlier wire as indicating a possible maximum when we believe it was clearly worded to so indicate. Final figures on the crop may show further change as it is an unusually difficult one to estimate.

RECEIPTS LIGHT IN INDIANA

Considerable progress has been made in the growth of the new crop of corn since the first day of September, but even yet there are practically no fields that are dented. We believe an estimate of 50 per cent merchantable corn would be high if the frost stays off until the first of October. If the frost should stay off to a very late date, some of the late fields would make some corn, but it will be chaffy and very light. Some old corn moving in anticipation of more of the new crop, although receipts very light.

No oats moving as most of them are being held on the farms for feeding purposes. If weather is favorable, we will probably have an increase of 50 per cent wheat acreage over last year. This kind of work is going on nicely as we have had rains which are putting the ground in good shape.—Crabbs Reynolds Taylor Company, Crawfordsville, Ind., market letter of September 10.

PEORIA REPORTS LIBERAL RECEIPTS

The corn business has been of the usual large proportions and we have been getting liberal receipts right along for some little time. Our market has hardly been in line part of the time for the better grades of Yellow but for No. 5 and No. 6 corn and also Sample corn values here have been rather better than other competing markets. The daily requirements of the local industries are something over 75,000 bushels, so it will be seen that we must have moderate to liberal arrivals all the time. Shippers handling corn should not overlook the Peoria market and we shall be glad to furnish daily information on any requests.

Right now the situation is a rather comfortable one on account of the recent liberal arrivals but the large demand makes it necessary for a good movement this way all the time and especially so on the lower grades and Sample. The condition of the growing crop throughout the best parts of the Illinois corn belt appears to us to be considerably better than poor. The weather for the past two weeks has been ideal for the progress of the growing corn. It is simply a matter of whether killing frosts may come early. We see no reason to expect them until some time in October and by that time the growing crop will largely be in condition to withstand a heavy frost and we are looking for at least not worse than a fair crop in Illinois—probably as much as 75 per cent of the usual good crop.

The present prices for corn look to us to be a little high taking the outlook all around into consideration. There is a lot of old corn yet to move

September 15, 1927

from Illinois stations and this will be coming along in case the weather continues favorable. Peoria has been a good market for oats this season though the movement from country points has been light. The crop is undoubtedly a light one and the quality good, though a fair proportion of them are light in weight. Prices here have ruled well up with values in other markets and stocks in store are slowly accumulating. The general demand for shipment has been light. We believe, however, that the visible supply of oats will not reach last year's proportions and that the demand that we are sure to have a little later may give us better relative values.—*P. B. & C. C. Miles, Peoria, Ill., market letter of September 10.*

ILLINOIS CONDITIONS IMPROVE

The wheat and oats harvest in this section produced less ready money than usual and while there has been quite a steady movement of corn to market since the price reached 75 cents to the farmer in April, the lack of harvest money is keenly felt here and retail merchants particularly are reporting a slow business. Condition of the growing corn is discussed in clubs, on street corners and wherever people do congregate; we feel slow towards taking a definite stand today as to how good or how poor this crop is going to be. One cuts his finger badly, but immediately Nature takes steps to repair the damage and so it is with this corn crop: Fields that looked almost hopeless in July now present a much more cheerful appearance, reminding us again that heat and moisture are two prime requisites in raising corn. September weather has all been kind to the corn plant, but the last week in particular was the best.

One seldom sees the whole countryside present such a fresh green appearance on September 10 as it does today and it may be that some will err in judgment regarding final results by the fine scenery spread out before them now. We feel content to report a general improvement in conditions surrounding the growing corn, but prefer to await weather developments of the next few weeks before making an estimate of the final results.

One of the largest crops of hay-Timothy-Clover Alfalfa now assured here, but the increased acreage of soya beans, which show a wonderful growth, were mostly planted late and won't require the ministrations of one Jack Frost any earlier than the corn crop does. Very few oats offered for sale; they are mostly in the sweat and will remain in their bins for weeks to come.—*H. I. Baldwin & Co., Decatur, Ill., market letter of September 10.*

WINTER PROSPECTS GOOD

Movement of wheat has been rather light from this territory for quite a while and perhaps will continue so until we see about how next year's crop is coming along. Any wheat that has arrived here has been selling well in comparison to other markets. While the general opinion seems to be rather bearish on wheat, it looks as though wheat is about low enough unless all other commodities are, also, due for a good break. Fall plowing is going steadily on and the ground is certainly going to be in wonderful shape for the seeding of winter wheat, and it looks now as though the acreage of wheat in this state will be quite a little larger than it was last year.

Movement of corn has been fairly heavy and prices have had quite a break. We look for receipts to continue fair and if the present weather continues, we look for a large movement about the latter part of this month. Prices here have been in line with all other markets and the low grades of corn have been selling exceptionally well right along, and will no doubt continue to do so. We note that the Government report issued on the ninth has again increased the growing crop about 72,000,000. This will be, no doubt, increased again at the next report, and we have had absolutely ideal weather for the making of corn since the first of September, and we look for still further decline in the market.

Receipts of oats have been very light here and

prices have held well above other markets. While there are no doubt considerable oats still on the farm, quite a few of them have been holding them to see the outcome of the corn crop.

We look for a better movement of oats the latter part of September. While oat prices are breaking to a certain extent at the decline in other grains, it looks to us as though they are about low enough. —*Mueller Grain Company, Peoria, Ill., in letter of September 10.*

NEW DIRECTORS OF THE G. D. N. A.

At the meeting of the Grain Dealers National Association at Buffalo last year five directors were elected who had not before served in that capacity. These men will all appear next month at Omaha for the first time in their official capacity. D. B. Kevil of Sikestown, Mo., and J. A. Sturges of Easthampton, Mass., were introduced in these pages last May. It gives us pleasure to present herewith, the likenesses of the remaining new directors, Harry Williams of Nashville, Tenn.; G. Ellsworth Meech of Middletown, Conn.; and W. O. Fehling of Philadelphia, Pa.

Harry Williams needs no introduction to members of the Association, even to those who have never met him personally. He has been a consistent booster for the organization for some years and the number of new members he has brought into the fold would make a pretty good sized association in themselves. He is just as live a wire in his business and is extremely popular north as well as south of the Mason-Dixon line.

G. Ellsworth Meech of Meech & Stoddard, Inc., Middletown, Conn., is one of the largest distribu-



HARRY WILLIAMS
Nashville, Tenn.



G. ELLSWORTH MEECH
Middletown, Conn.



W. O. FEHLING
Philadelphia, Pa.

tors of grain, feeds and flour in New England. The company has branches or operates with affiliated plants in Hartford, Meriden, Essex, Middlefield, Jewett City, and Colchester, all in Connecticut, and through these points covers a wide territory. Mr. Meech is a member of Arbitration Committee No. 3 and his high repute in New England make him a valuable addition to the Board of Directors.

W. O. Fehling, of Samuel Bell & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., is an outstanding figure in the flour and feed trade. He served as president of the United States Feed Distributors Association and in that capacity worked in close harmony with the G. D. N. A.

This group of new members strengthens the Board immensely, emphasizing as it does the truly national character of the organization.

CHICAGO BOARD HAS NEW PLAN

Directors of the Board of Trade Grain Warehouse Corporation, formed to comply with the new state law, were appointed by President John A. Bunnell and approved by the directors of the exchange on September 9. They are James E. Bennett, Lowell Hoit, C. V. Essroger, John J. Stream and E. L. Glaser.

The new plan submitted to the Chicago Board of Trade by the special committee, headed by Edward P. McKenna, or carrying out the provisions of the new Illinois grain warehousing law was adopted on August 30 by the membership of the Board. Under this plan, elevator operators will guarantee to deliver the grades of grain specified in the receipts. In event grain in store shows an indication of going out of condition, the owner will be notified by the elevator operator and offered the market price for the grade indicated by the receipt.

Officers of the Exchange say the new plan, calling or warning of condition before the actual post-

ing of notice of deterioration will put an end to severe and unavoidable losses, especially as to grain owned by buyers living at a distance and where a number of transfers intervene between the first and last certificate. The Board of Trade then proceeded with the organization of the above mentioned warehouse corporation to control the regular storage of grain for delivery on future contracts made on the exchange.

The new method of prior condition notice will put in universal practice a custom followed, it is said, wherever practicable, especially by the larger houses. All certificates are to be registered with a bureau, through reference to which the warehouseman can readily locate ownership. It is pointed out that this will give each of the parties mutual opportunity for protection. The grain owner may order the grain out or may sell it to the elevator at an agreed price. If the grain owner takes no action the warehouseman may post the grain in due course.

GRAIN TRAFFIC THROUGH VANCOUVER

Ray E. Lee, retiring president of the Vancouver Merchants Exchange, says that everything points to increased volume of grain traffic flowing through the Port of Vancouver. "Liner sailings from Vancouver to Europe in 1927," he said at the annual meeting of the Exchange, "will approximate 250 according to present indications. This annual increase in liner sailings is undoubtedly stimulated, to a very considerable extent by the grain movement through Vancouver. I might also add that in addition to the regular sailings during the past crop season 26 chartered vessels with full grain cargoes left Vancouver for Europe."

NEW RADIO BROADCASTER AT WINNIPEG

On August 19 the Winnipeg Grain Exchange celebrated the opening of its new radio station at Yorkton. Through its station, whose call letters are CJGX, the Exchange can reach not only the Prairie Provinces of western Canada, but far beyond. Programs of high standard will be broadcast from time to time, but the principal service of the station will be the reporting of grain prices and important market developments. Three times each day prices will be broadcast, the opening prices at 8:30 a. m. and closing prices at 11:45 on Saturdays and an hour later on other days.

DULUTH RECEIPTS HEAVY

Receipts at Duluth have been very heavy for the past week. The demand, however, has been exceptionally good, very little grain being carried over. Protein wheat has been scarce and as a result there has been an extremely good demand for that quality. Heavy test weight oats have been selling at a good premium. Weather permitting, heavy receipts are looked for during the next six weeks.—*White Grain Company, Duluth, Minn., market letter of September 10.*

MR. CUTTEN FILES SUIT

Arthur W. Cutten, credited with being one of the largest operators at times on the Chicago Board of Trade, has filed suit in the superior court in the sum of \$30,000, against the Export Elevator Company, an operating subsidiary of the Armour Grain Company.

This, it is alleged, represents the loss sustained by Mr. Cutten on certain Export Elevator Company public warehouse receipts, registered by the state of Illinois and calling for 260,000 bushels No. 3 and No. 3 Yellow corn in store in their northwestern terminal elevator, that Mr. Cutten paid for on the basis of those grades in May, 1927, the contract being executed on the Chicago Board of Trade.

In like manner, it is averred, he sold this corn for July delivery, but on June 30, the day before such delivery became operative, he was notified by the Export Elevator Company that he would not receive No. 3 and No. 3 Yellow corn, but would be obliged to accept certain bins containing corn too

THE AMERICAN ELEVATOR AND GRAIN TRADE

Forty-Sixth Year

poor to qualify even as No. 6, which is the lowest numerical grade.

The corn Mr. Cutten actually received, it is further alleged, is commonly called sample grade, and he was forced to sell it at the discounts prevailing for such grain and for the "account of whom it may concern," for, although this corn was received on contracts made on the Board of Trade for May delivery, he was prohibited from delivering it on his July sales, similarly made, which sales had to be covered in the open market.

CHARGES FILED AGAINST EXCHANGE

In reply to the injunction suit filed by the Omaha Grain Exchange to prevent Attorney General O. S. Spillman from enforcing the so-called Osterman Law, which was passed by the last Nebraska legislature, Attorney General Spillman has filed charges against the Exchange. In these he claims that the Exchange rules on weighing and inspection make it a trust which forces all shippers to "pay tribute to certain elevator operators on every bushel of grain shipped to Omaha." The Osterman Law did away with weighing and inspection charges at the Omaha Exchange.

CASH MARKET GOOD

Our Indianapolis cash market is holding up very well indeed. Under the continued heavy receipts of corn and with this favorable weather for the growing crop, we are inclined to look for a fairly good run of old corn during the balance of this month.

Oats receipts never were very heavy during the entire oats harvest. We look for a fair movement of oats right along. Oats in our market are selling at a better price in relation to the option than they usually bring in the winter months.

Wheat receipts are very light with good demand. Premiums have advanced sharply and wheat is selling very well indeed, in relation to the option at the present time.—*Cleveland Grain & Milling Company, Indianapolis, Ind. Market letter of September 12.*

FROM MURRAY'S REPORT

Nat. C. Murray of Clement, Curtis & Co., in his crop summary of September 1, has some interesting reminders:

The average date of first killing frost in the corn belt states is as follows: North Dakota, September 20; South Dakota, September 26; Wisconsin and Minnesota, September 28; Nebraska, October 3; Iowa and Michigan, October 5; Illinois and Kansas, October 12; Indiana, October 13; Ohio and Pennsylvania, October 14; Missouri, October 15.

Winter wheat has not threshed out quite as well as estimated a month ago, suggesting at the present time a crop of about 547,000,000. A month ago the Government estimated the crop at 553,000,000 and will make no further revision until December. Assuming 286,000,000 for Spring production and 547,000,000 for Winter, makes a total of 833,000,000 bushels, or practically the same as produced a year ago.

CHANGES IN MEMBERSHIP

Baltimore.—New member in the Chamber of Commerce is Wm. B. Thurston. The name of Stanley P. F. Kline was posted for membership.

Chicago.—The memberships of the following on the Board of Trade have recently been transferred: Henry P. Crowell, Robert Gordon, Est. Alfred L. Baker, Harry H. Gunkel, James V. Rank, Ralph B. Fairchild, John Keane and Ferdinand Hartshorn. The following were elected to membership on the Board: Robert H. Scarlett, John Stuart, Walter L. Templeton, James F. Willingham, Jos. P. Poynton, Wm. D. S. Sanday, Herman K. Schafer, Hugh Alfred Butler, Clarence H. Fox. Reported by Secretary James J. Fones.

Duluth.—J. R. Morris was recently elected to membership on the Board of Trade. C. X. Dreisbok has withdrawn his membership. Reported by Secretary Charles F. MacDonald.

Kansas City.—Everett Hardgrove has been admitted to membership on the Board of Trade on

transfer from Bernard Begaffin; A. L. Goetzmann on the transfer from A. McKenzie, deceased. Reported by Secretary W. R. Scott.

Minneapolis.—The following memberships in the Chamber of Commerce have been transferred: W. L. Brisley to Knight B. Wilson; J. C. Miller to L. T. Worrell; F. P. Wheeler to Herbert B. Keith; Ely Salyards to J. L. Huber.

St. Louis.—Morris A. Wilkins has taken over the membership of E. L. Stancill on the Merchants Exchange.

TERMINAL NOTES

The grain office of the Goffe-Carkener Grain Company of Kansas City, Mo., has been closed at Dodge City, Kan.

E. B. Collard, grain and feed dealer of Buffalo, N. Y., is now located at 731 Chamber of Commerce Building.

S. M. Stanford succeeded Ralph Vestal as manager of Goffe & Carkener, Inc., grain commission firm at Salina, Kan.

S. E. King is now with the Winnipeg, Man., of the N. Bawlf Grain Company. He was with the company formerly at Calgary, Alta.

S. E. McLean is now with C. M. Wendell & Co., Portland, Ore., in charge of handling wheat. Mr. McLean was formerly with Suzuki & Co.

St. Louis Merchants Exchange has re-established its smoking room and the posting of future prices and statistical information has been resumed.

Howard F. Bazer who was in the grain business for years at Philadelphia, Pa., with his father, William P. Brazer, is now in the insurance business.

The Toledo, Ohio, office of the Rosenbaum Bros., is under the management of H. C. Sitzenshock. He has applied for membership on the Board of Trade.

A Milwaukee, Wis., office has been opened by Farnum, Winter & Co. It will be under the management of Myron T. MacLean and Franklyn K. Chandler.

O. E. Auerbach is now with the Consolidated Feed & Grain Company of Buffalo, N. Y. He has been a member of the local grain trade there for a number of years.

D. L. Barber now sells Durum wheat for the Brown Grain Company of Minneapolis, Minn. He was formerly with the Columbia Elevator Company of Minneapolis.

On August 31, the Vancouver Grain Exchange opened up with cash quotations and will continue issuing public prices during the rest of the 1927-1928 crop season.

The Thomas Grain Company has been organized at Memphis, Tenn. The organizers are: W. S. Thomas, J. W. Wrape, B. S. Morris, Henry Crynes and Walter Chandler.

George M. Rockwell has formed connections with the W. C. Mitchell Company of Minneapolis Minn., as wheat salesman. He was formerly with the John Miller Company.

The Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce has amended its rules making flaxseed grades conform to those in force in Minnesota. The new amendment goes into effect at once.

The Boston Chamber of Commerce has appointed its new Committee on Membership with Roy Connor as chairman. J. Jerome Gilbert and Arthur L. Griffin are on the committee.

Frederick B. Carr has been appointed to membership on the Board of Arbitration of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce. He succeeds James McRae who resigned a short time ago.

F. E. Ford is now with the Terminal Trading Company and will be in charge of the Portland Ore., office of the company. Mr. Ford is a well known Portland grain and feed broker.

Walter E. Radabaugh is the new assistant official grain, seed and millstuffs sampler on the Minneapolis (Minn.) Chamber of Commerce. He has been assistant chief sampler for some time.

The Nye & Jenks Grain Company has decided

to close its Kansas City office. A lease on the Wabash & Chicago Elevators in North Kansas City has been taken over by the Norris Grain Company. These houses have a capacity of 2,200,000 bushels. This change does not affect the Omaha office.

R. L. Dunmire succeeds E. A. Mowery as manager of the branch of the Woolcott-Lincoln Grain Company at Hutchinson, Kan. The firm operates a private wire. Mr. Dunmire came from Salina, Kan.

Under new regulations the Merchants Exchange of Portland, Ore., now meets every day from 11:45 to 12:15. The exchange has also started trading in eighths and quarters, instead of halves and cents as heretofore.

Joe Riley is now wire man for the Cargill Grain Company which recently opened offices in the Second National Bank Building, Toledo, Ohio. He formerly was representative for several grain firms on the exchange floor.

Charles B. Watson and Henry J. Rengel has formed the C. B. Watson Grain Company to conduct a grain business at Buffalo, N. Y., with offices at 219 Chamber of Commerce Building. The company is capitalized at \$10,000.

To conduct a grain business, articles of incorporation were filed by Shimon Bros., Brokerage, Inc., at Milwaukee, Wis. The firm is capitalized at \$30,000. The incorporators are: Morse E. Shimon, Barney E. Shimon and Betty J. Shimon.

Jack Weitzel is now connected with the Getchell, Tanton Company, Minneapolis, Minn., and is doing road work in Minnesota and South Dakota. Mr. Weitzel was formerly with the A. L. Goetzmann Company and the Cargill Commission Company.

The Portland (Ore.) Merchants Exchange has been reorganized. Under the new plan, the old issue of stock will be taken up and no par value certificates will be issued to replace the present shares. Provision will also be made for four classes of membership: Full, associate, trading, and honorary memberships.

Charles E. Scarlett is now a member of the Foreign Trade Committee of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce, succeeding A. F. Sidebotham who has moved to San Francisco, Calif., as manager of the Pacific Coast department for Furness, Withy & Co. Mr. Scarlett is president of Ramsay-Scarlett & Co., steamship agents and brokers.

The Updike Grain Corporation of Omaha, Neb., is being represented on the trading floor of the Omaha Grain Exchange by Joseph P. McGrath. He held this same position with the Updike company several years ago and more recently with a Chicago commission house which now has discontinued its representative of the trading floor of the Omaha exchange.

The Fritz-Ince Company recently started business at New York City. The company will conduct a grain brokerage business and are members of the New York Produce Exchange and the Chicago Board of Trade. The offices are at 315 Produce Exchange. In addition to grain, the firm will handle provisions, cottonseed oil and cotton. Both members of the firm have been actively engaged in the grain business for a number of years.

Frank C. Blodgett has resigned his position as vice-president and manager of the Nye & Jenks Grain Company of Kansas City, Mo. Mr. Blodgett at the same time resigned as first vice-president of the Kansas City Board of Trade. He had been a director of the exchange for several years, being elected first vice-president last year. J. A. Theis of the Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Company, a director of the Board of Trade, was elected to succeed Mr. Blodgett on the Board.

THE Houston Merchants Exchange reports the following clearances of grain from that point in August 1927, 767,160 bushels wheat. Last year during August 664,548 bushels were cleared.

A voluntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed by William L. Milesen of South Portland, Maine, grain dealer. His liabilities are \$3243 and assets \$1,160.

TRADE NOTES

The Strong-Scott Manufacturing Company of Minneapolis, Minn., announces a new car door closing bar which will close the tightest door and save a great deal of time for the user. Although the bar weighs but 6½ pounds it is a most powerful tool, as it is made of high carbon tool steel. The bar was patented by L. F. Johnson of Willmar, Minn., and assigned to the Strong-Scott company, and it is called the Strong-Scott Door Bar.

A great many elevator operators are anxious about the coming oats and corn crops in spite of the higher figures on the corn crop which the Government has just announced. It is certain that much of the oat crop will be in a condition most difficult to handle and that without a grain drier to put it in condition, corn will bring some heavy losses, to say nothing of the fire hazard in storing damp oats. Look over the grain drier ads in this issue, get the facts and act promptly.

The J. B. Ehssam & Sons Manufacturing Company of Enterprise, Kan., announces that its conveying machinery is now equipped with Timken Roller Bearings. The Ehssam company for 40 years has been looked upon as one of the leading furnishers of elevator and mill machinery in the Southwest, and this latest move keeps them in that position. Nonfriction bearings are coming to be standardized equipment in all industries, and the Timken Roller bearings have done much to make them practicable and economical.

Elevator operators who have a coal tipple will be greatly interested in a new bulletin just issued by the Webster Manufacturing Company, 1856 North Kostner Avenue, Chicago, on the "Webster Car Retarders". The bulletin describes the Car Retarder and the perfect control of the car it insures, doing away with extra men, eliminating danger to employees and making the even trimming of a car an easy matter. The bulletin is well illustrated with reproductions of photographs and diagrams, and it will give information to many who have the handling of coal cars as an operative problem.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture recently reported 91,000,000 pounds of dry skim milk produced in 1926, an increase of 25 per cent over 1925. The rapid growth of this conservation of a dairy by-product makes skim milk solids available to the hog breeder who has no local supply. The amounts of skim milk solids commonly recommended by feeding authorities for pigs may be obtained by feeding dry skim milk in the following proportions: Weaning pigs at the rate of 1 pound of dry skim milk to each 2 or 3 pounds of corn; pigs weighing 50 to 100 pounds, 1 pound of dry skim milk to each 4 to 6 pounds of corn; pig weighing from 100 to 150 pounds, 1 pound of dry skim milk to each 6 or 8 pounds of corn; pigs weighing 150 to 200 pounds, 1 pound of dry skim milk to each 8 or 10 pounds of corn; pigs weighing 200 pounds or over, 1 pound of dry skim milk to each 10 or 12 pounds of corn. The American Dry Milk Institute, which is the information bureau of the dry skim milk industry, has further information on dry skim milk which it will send without cost to any hog raisers who are interested. Questions should be addressed to the Institute at 160 North La Salle Street, Chicago.

Editor American Grain Trade:—Never stop my paper. Must be about 33 years since my first application. Enclosed find money for the coming year. W. F. MORGAN, White Cottage, Ohio.

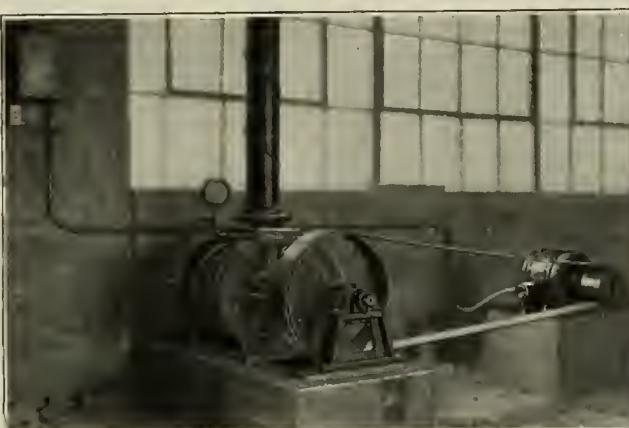
Editor American Grain Trade:—Will you please mail me a copy of your latest issue at once. It might be in the near future that I will want to place an ad with you, besides I am thinking of building a mill and elevator to handle and manufacture all kinds of grain and grain products. Thanking you for past favors, I am R. ROB SMITH, Montgomery, Ala.

SOLVING PROBLEMS BY AIR

There are many mills which, from one cause or another, have difficult conveying problems thrust upon them. This often happens in expansion programs when additional land is not available where wanted, and elevators have to be located away from the track. This used to be an unsurmountable obstacle and necessitated moving an entire plant at great additional expense.

But times have changed. We are beginning to make use of air, not only as a means of getting to Europe or Hawaii and other points, but as conveying medium for grain and countless other materials. Air conveying is nothing new in a flour mill, of course. The more or less gentle suction from rolls and purifiers and cleaners has taken off excess heat, bees wing, and trash for many years. We could scarcely operate without the use of air to this extent.

In terms of more violent motion and greater carrying power, however, the use of air is less familiar. It will become more so in a short time as the efficient apparatus of the Brady Conveyors Corpo-



EXHAUST ARRANGEMENT FOR GRAIN UNLOADER

ration, 20 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, becomes better known and appreciated.

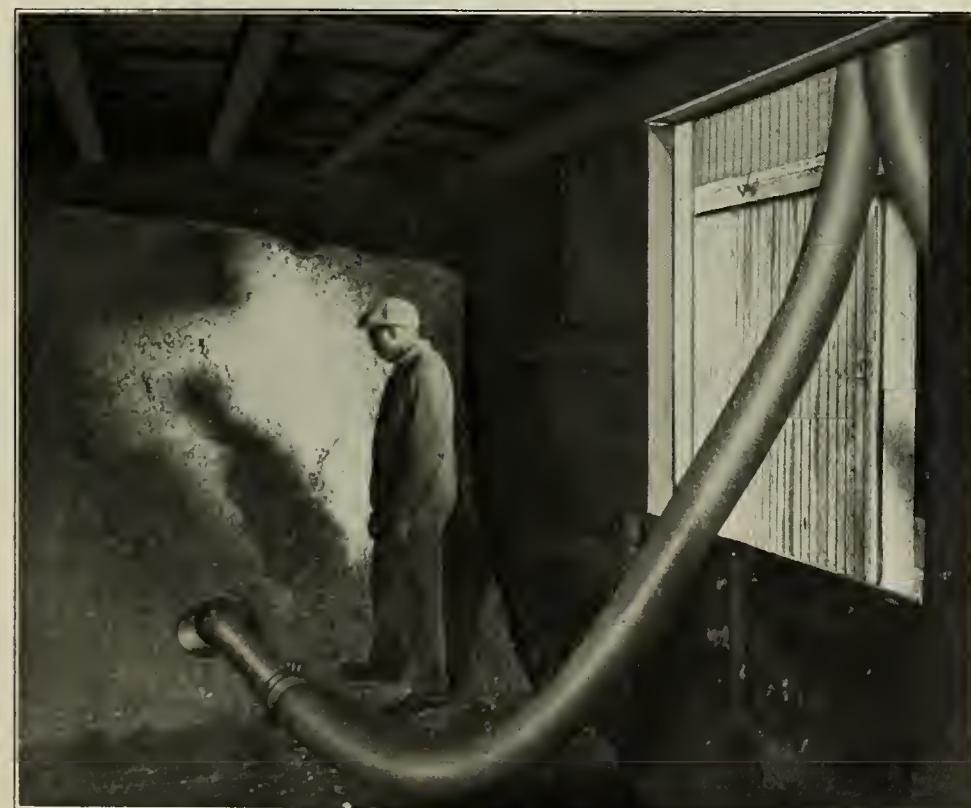
As developed by the Brady company, pneumatic conveying may be done by the pressure system (where the material is carried from one receiving point to one or several delivery points); or by the suction system (where the material is picked up at several points, such as railroad cars, boats, storage

amount of power. The large illustration shows the flexible hose and nozzle at work on a carload of grain. The photograph was taken while it was actually at work. Note the absence of dust. The third illustration shows the receiver for the grain stream. The grain is first separated from the air and is sent



RECEIVER WHERE GRAIN IS SEPARATED FROM AIR direct to bin or to elevator boat or where desired. The air goes to a dust collector that takes out the valuable dust and puts it in the place where it belongs.

Not only is the system of value in meeting particular problems of conveying, but it is most useful where heating grain has to be turned quickly. Among the virtues of the system are the comparatively low power consumption; the elimination of labor; cleanliness; safety; and, finally, that the system is self cleaning, no grain remains anywhere in the apparatus after a run is completed, and it can be used immediately on other grain without danger of mixing. This is a feature of obvious advantage.



BRADY PNEUMATIC BOX CAR UNLOADER

bins, etc., and conveyed to one delivery point); or a combination of the two systems. This choice of systems or combination of both will be found highly convenient in the mill and elevators of this country.

A typical grain unloading system is illustrated on this page. First is shown the exhaust arrangement which takes but little room and a small

Brady Conveyors have been tried out so thoroughly in commercial practice of grain handling that actual installations can be inspected and their operators interviewed in many localities. But in any case you would like to know more about this air conveyor system and if you will write for Bulletin No. 23, it will give much additional information.

THE AMERICAN ELEVATOR AND GRAIN TRADE

G. D. N. A. TO HAVE SPECIAL TRAIN

For the accommodation of delegates and members attending the convention of the Grain Dealers National Association in Omaha, October 10-12, a special train will be run over the Chicago & North Western, from Chicago to Omaha. This train will leave the passenger terminal of the railroad at Canal and Madison Streets at 8:30 p. m., Sunday, October 9, arriving in Omaha 9:30 a. m. Monday.

The special train will be composed of the highest class all-steel equipment, consisting of baggage car, head-end buffet car, drawing room, compartment and open section standard sleeping cars, dining car and full observation lounge car, Chicago to Omaha. A la carte breakfast will be served in dining car on special train into Omaha. Leaving Chicago, this train will travel due west through the beautiful suburban district adjacent to the city, and after crossing the Mississippi River at Clinton, it will enter Iowa. The route continues westward,



OMAHA CONVENTION SPECIAL

through a succession of growing cities and towns, until Missouri River is crossed just before reaching Omaha.

An excursion rate of one and one-half fare for the round trip on the "Identification Certificate Plan" has been authorized for the national convention. You can secure from the secretary, an identification certificate for yourself and any members of your family who will make the trip, and these certificates when presented to the railroad agent will be honored for excursion tickets at the rate of fare and one-half. Dates for the sale of these tickets is October 6 to 12 inclusive and the return limit is October 18, 1927.

Reservation may be made by communicating with H. G. Van Winkle, general agent, 148 South Clark Street, Chicago. Indicate space desired and number in party. The sleeping car rates, Chicago to Omaha, are as follows: Lower berth \$4.50, upper berth \$3.60, section \$8.10, compartment \$12.75, drawing room \$16.50. (Minimum of one and one-half tickets is required for the occupancy of a compartment and minimum of two tickets for occupancy of drawing room.)

MINNESOTA AMENDS STORAGE LAW

On August 1 the amendment to the Minnesota Storage law, which makes storage for 15 days after which the rate will be 1/30 per cent per day per bushel went into effect. It is made unlawful to charge more or less.

Section 5 of the law, which was the only part amended, is as follows:

Sec. 5. (a) Every public local grain warehouseman licensed to store grain shall receive for storage, so far as the capacity of his warehouse will permit, all grain tendered him, without discrimination of any kind; provided such grain is sound and in a warehousable condition and of proper grade for delivery on terminal market contracts. Upon delivery of grain for storage a legal warehouse storage receipt shall be issued to the owner or his agent, which shall state the place and date when the grain was received, the

name of the owner of the grain, the kind and grade of the grain, according to the official terms established by the state board of grain appeals, or by the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States, the gross weight, dockage and net weight of the grain as per Minnesota standard weight and in addition thereto such receipt shall contain either on its face or reverse side the following specific warehouse and storage contract:

(b) This grain is received, insured and stored to July 31, following, unless it is shelled corn, when the date shall be March 31 following delivery, and terms expressed in the body of this receipt shall constitute due notice to the holder thereof of the expiration of the storage period. The charges for receiving, insuring, handling and storing for the first 15 days or part thereof shall be free. Storage after the first 15 days shall be charged and hereby is fixed in the sum of one-thirtieth of a cent per bushel per day for the balance of the storage period, which shall be collected by the warehouseman upon presentation of the storage receipt for the sale or delivery of the grain represented by such receipt, or the termination of the storage period. It shall be and hereby is made unlawful for any person, firm, association or corporation to charge or collect a greater or lesser amount than the one herein fixed. If grain is cleaned at owner's request, the charge shall be two cents per bushel. This grain has been received and stored with grain of the same lawful grade. Upon the return of this receipt and payment or tender of a delivery charge per bushel of four cents for flax, three cents for wheat and rye and two cents for all other grains, and all other stated lawful charges accrued up to the time of said return of this receipt, the above amount, kind and grade of grain will be delivered within the time prescribed by law to the person above named or his order, either from this warehouse, or if the owner so desires, in quantities not less than a carload in a public bonded warehouse at any terminal point upon the same line of railway within this state, where state or Federal inspection and weighing is in force, the grade and weight thereof to be determined by state or federal inspection and weighing as provided by law, and such grain to be subject to the usual freight inspection, weighing and switching charges.

(c) Attached to the receipt shall be a stub record stating number and date of receipt and the gross weight, dockage and net weight; such stub record to remain in the possession of the warehouseman for inspection by the commission or interested parties. The receipts shall be consecutively numbered and delivered to the owner or his agent. All storage receipts shall state the date of delivery, except where the delivery of a certain lot for storage is not completed, when such receipt shall be dated not later than Saturday of the week of delivery. All special bin receipts and stub records thereof shall have plainly marked thereon the words "Special Bin." Public local grain warehouseman may insert on said receipt the following clause: "If any of the grain embraced in this receipt shall prove to be covered by any chattel mortgage or other lien, or the partial or absolute title prove to be in another than the party to whom this receipt was issued, the same shall, if discovered before the delivery of the grain, be a sufficient reason for refusal to deliver to the holder of the receipt, or, if discovered after the delivery of the grain, such delivery shall be deemed an over-delivery, for which said holder of this receipt to whom such delivery is made, shall be accountable."

(d) Any provision or agreement in such receipt not contained in the aforesaid specific warehouse and storage contract shall be void. The failure to issue such receipt, as directed, or the issuance of slips, memoranda or any other form of receipt embracing a different warehouse or storage contract shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and no such slip, memoranda, or other form of receipt shall be admissible in evidence in any civil action; provided, nothing in this act contained shall be construed to require or compel any party or parties operating a flour, cereal or food mill or malthouse, doing a manufacturing business only, to receive, store or purchase at said mill any kind of grain.

(e) Public local grain warehousemen shall be held liable to the owner for the delivery of the kind, grade and net quantity of grain called for by said storage receipts. The term "grain" is held to signify and include the following products: Wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, flaxseed and speltz.

(f) All local grain warehousemen shall purchase grain in conformity with the official grades of grain established from time to time by the state board of grain appeals or by the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States, except as otherwise provided in rules and regulations applicable thereto adopted by state or Federal officials pursuant to law. They shall post in a conspicuous place in their warehouse the official grades so established and also any change that may be made from time to time.

(g) No public local grain warehouseman shall issue a receipt for grain not actually received.

(h) Any person, firm, association or corporation, or any officer or agent of any person, firm, association or corporation, who shall violate the provisions of Section 5 of this act as herein amended shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$100 or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than 30 days nor more than three months. The Railroad and Warehouse Commission of this state shall have the power and it shall be their duty whenever they find, after a hearing, that the provisions of this act have been violated by any person holding a license to conduct a public local grain warehouse in this state, to revoke and annul such license, and in such case no new license shall be granted to the person whose license is so revoked, nor to anyone either directly or indirectly engaged with him in said business for the period of one year.

A BETTER JOINT

The Morse Chain Company, Ithaca, N. Y., long noted as the manufacturer of the original rocker-joint chain and the largest manufacturers of silent chain drives in the world, has announced an improved chain. The improvements are principally due to changes in the design of the rocker joint. The new design, 55 type chain, will run on all sprockets, the new link being the same length and height as the old.

The new joint, shown herewith, operates on the same principle as the original Morse Rocker Joint. The seat pin, at the left, has been enlarged to give greater bearing surface and also to make it a stronger transverse member to hold the chain together. The rocker pin, at the right, has been changed in contour, thereby giving a better surface of contact with the links.

The combined joint members give a more nearly round hole with reduced clearance, holding the links more securely on the pins. A better balanced joint, heavier than the old, produces a smoother running chain. It is a more rugged chain—the joint pins are about 8 per cent heavier and the complete chain weighs twice the pitch per inch foot. The breaking strength is increased about 50 per cent. The improved, better balanced joint, with larger bearing surfaces and pins more securely held in the links, permits increased tension without shortening the life of the chain drive in any way.

The Morse Chain Company also announces at this



NEW ROCKER JOINT FOR MORSE CHAINS

time that it has recently installed the most modern automatic electric furnaces to insure the more uniform heat treating of the parts entering into the chain.

TEST NEW UNLOADING DEVICE

A time-saving device consisting of an 18 by 20-inch metal sheet set flush in the floor of a box car, operation of which permits rapid unloading, was demonstrated by its two Minnesota inventors before millers, grain men, and railroad representatives at a Minneapolis mill elevator during this summer. After watching the device save from 15 to 30 minutes of time on every car unloaded, Franklin Crosby, president of the milling firm bearing his name, asserted that the device was very satisfactory.

The metal strip in the floor of the car is connected to a small chain and hasp set in the side of the car. When the car is spotted the hasp is pulled out, and the metal sheet brought forward, allowing a vent of 360 square inches in the floor of the car. Ninety seconds after the hasp has been released enough grain has escaped so that the door boards may easily be knocked in. A spring on one end of the metal floor strip keeps the sheet securely in place except while grain is being removed.

The railroad men attending the demonstration were also impressed with the device's performance.

GRAIN MARKET SITUATION

By G. A. COLLIER

Grain, Hay and Feed Market News Service, United States
Bureau Agricultural Economics.

Favorable weather which hastened the maturing of the North American Spring wheat crop without serious damage from rust or frost weakened the wheat market during the latter part of August and the first half of September. Warmer weather in the corn belt also favored the corn crop and together with heavier offerings of old crop grain caused a sharp decline in corn prices. Oats prices also declined but the smaller supply gave the market independent strength. The rye market weakened with wheat and larger receipts of barley caused some decline in prices of that grain.

According to the September 1 official estimate, the United States Spring wheat crop will total 308,000,000 bushels this year, making a total United States crop of about 861,000,000 bushels or about 28,000,000 bushels more than was produced last season. The Spring wheat crop exceeds last season's production by 103,000,000 bushels, while this year's Winter wheat crop is nearly 75,000,000 bushels below last year's harvest. Of the Spring wheat about 82,000,000 bushels is Durum this season compared with only 45,000,000 bushels last year.

Under particularly favorable weather during August in Canada the Spring wheat crop made excellent progress and at the first of September a crop of 435,233,000 bushels was in prospect, making a total Canadian crop of 458,741,000 bushels, the largest crop since the record production of 1923. The greatest increase is in Alberta which has the largest wheat crop on record for that province. Threshing is somewhat late but the crop is practically beyond all danger of further damage by frost or rust.

This increase in the North American Spring wheat crop provides a materially increased supply for export this season. Allowing for a domestic disappearance equal to last year's there is now available for export or carryover in the United States and Canada about 121,000,000 bushels more wheat than was exported and carried forward into the new crop year last season. This wheat will meet increased competition in European markets because of the larger domestic supplies now in prospect in those countries.

Reports from 18 European countries to date show an increase of about 46,000,000 bushels over last year's production in these countries. In addition to this, slightly more wheat remains for export from the Southern Hemisphere than at this time a year ago. The surplus in Argentina, according to trade reports, is about 2,500,000 bushels less than a year ago but about 6,500,000 bushels more remains for export in Australia, assuming that about the same amount as last season is carried over in these countries at the close of the crop year. Stocks on ocean passage are about 9,500,000 bushels larger than at this time a year ago which will add further to the available supplies this year.

A factor which may become of considerable importance in the market this season is the quality of this year's crop. According to trade reports rains have caused some damage to the crops in several important European countries, while frost and rust is thought to have damaged the quality of the Canadian Spring wheat in certain areas. The United States crop is not of as high quality as last year, particularly the Winter wheat.

In the United States markets the smaller supply of high protein wheat has increased the premiums materially over last season. Thirteen per cent protein No. 2 Hard Winter is being quoted at this writing at Kansas City at 16 to 18 cents over the current future quotations compared with premiums of about half this much a year ago. Thirteen per cent protein No. 1 Dark Northern is bringing about 10 to 16 cents premium over current future prices at Minneapolis, while the best protein types of Montana wheat are bringing as high as 30 cents over the future price basis. High grade Soft Red Winter wheat has not been equal to market requirements in the Central West, par-

ticularly at St. Louis where dry No. 2 Winter wheat of good milling quality is quoted at this writing, 5 to 8 cents higher than at other Soft Winter wheat markets and equal quotations for Soft Winter wheat delivered to that market from Idaho.

RYE MARKET STEADY

While the weakness in the wheat market has caused a downward trend in rye prices from the high point reached the latter part of August, September rye at Chicago at this writing is practically unchanged from quotations for the corresponding date last month. The crop is about 50 per cent larger than last year and totals about 65,500,000 bushels, according to the latest official estimate. The quality of this year's crop, however, appears to be unusually good and millers and shippers have been active buyers of the current offerings. There was also an active demand earlier in the season during which large sales were reported made for shipments as soon as the new crop was available. At the first of September, however, exports were only about half as large as for the same period last year, due probably in part to the lateness of the harvest.

Some increase in rye production is reported in the foreign countries from which estimates are available. Fifteen European countries reported an increase of 12.1 per cent over 1926. Germany, the only important country for which estimates are not available, reported favorable conditions earlier in the season but recently trade reports have indicated some deterioration and the probability of a smaller crop than was harvested last year.

CORN CROP IMPROVING

Warm weather favorable for the corn crop together with large country offerings has weakened the corn market and prices at this writing, September 13, are about 15 cents lower than a month ago. At the first of September a crop of about

against track buyers. Free storage is forbidden, and this prohibition is unconditional. Regarding storage charges, the law reads:

This grain is received, insured and stored subject to the following charges: One-thirtieth of one cent per net bushel per day from date of delivery, but not to exceed 10 cents per net bushel for one year; provided, however, that if such grain be sold within 20 days no storage shall be charged. Upon surrender of this receipt and payment or tender of a delivery charge per gross bushel of three cents on flax, two cents on wheat or rye, and two cents on other grains, and all other stated lawful charges accrued up to the time of said surrender of this receipt, the above amount, kind and grade of grain will be delivered to the person named above or his order will be delivered to the person named above or his order as rapidly as due diligence, care and prudence will permit.

The issuance of scale tickets is prescribed as follows:

Sec. 12. Scale Ticket. Every public warehouseman, upon receiving grain into his warehouse, shall issue for each load of grain so received a uniform scale ticket. Such ticket shall be bound in books of convenient size, shall be consecutively numbered and provision made in said books for at least one carbon copy of each ticket. One carbon copy of each ticket shall be retained in said book and shall remain as a permanent record. The original ticket shall be delivered to the person from whom the grain is received upon receipt of each load of grain. All such tickets shall be signed by the warehouseman, his agent or manager. All scale tickets shall be converted into either cash or storage tickets at the close of each day's business.

The office copy of each scale ticket is required to show the number of the cash ticket or storage ticket issued in lieu thereof.

The office copy of each scale ticket is required to show the number of the cash ticket or storage ticket issued in lieu thereof.

BLAZE DAMAGES CHICAGO ELEVATOR

A five-story grain elevator owned by the Williams Grain Company, 406 West Pershing Road, Chicago, Ill., was burned September 1. The fire



FIRE WHICH DAMAGED ELEVATOR OF THE WILLIAMS GRAIN COMPANY, CHICAGO

2,457,000,000 bushels was in prospect, or about 72,000,000 bushels more than was indicated by the August 1 forecast. The principal improvement was in the Central States west of the Mississippi where an increase of about 133,000,000 bushels or 13 per cent is indicated compared with 1926 crop. In the Central States east of the river, however, the crop from present indications will be about 278,000,000 bushels or 37 per cent below the 1926 harvest. The Southern States will produce almost as much corn as the very large crop grown there last year.

FREE STORAGE FORBIDDEN

The new North Dakota warehouse law now has been in effect for 45 days. Under the new act, a flat license fee of \$10 is charged for all elevators, regardless of capacity, and an equal fee is assessed

was of undetermined origin and started on the second floor, though some newspaper reports definitely attributed the fire to sparks from a passing locomotive. Serious damage was done and a 2-11, then a 3-11 and finally a 4-11 alarm brought apparatus from all parts of the city. By the time the engines were in action the elevator was already blazing like a huge torch. Four carloads of grain stored in an adjacent warehouse were saved. James E. Williams, head of the company which owned the house, is reported as having said that about 5,000 bushels of grain were in storage when the fire occurred. The situation was such that little could be done except to confine the conflagration to the elevator itself. The illustration above shows the elevator at the height of the fire and will give some idea of the rapid progress made by the blaze.

Omaha Hosts Ready For National Grain Convention To Open There October Tenth

Latest Convention Recalls Legend of the First Grain Conclave Held Near There
Centuries Ago, At Which the "Trial By Grain" Was Proposed

IN A half circle on the heights of Council Bluffs, sat chieftans and their medicine men from three warring nations of redmen. Smoke from the "fire of truce" curled up into the spring dusk. Wanapassett, maker of peace, chief of chieftans in seasons of trouble, pointed down across the river to the rich maize land and hunting ground which palefaces later were to hail as Omaha. It was then that Wanapassett proposed the *trial by grain*.

Trial by grain! Was this a way for warriors to gain their ends? Was not this plan fit only for



E. P. PECK
President, Omaha Grain Exchange

squaws? Yet stores were low, counselled the medicine men. Half the young warriors of all the tribes were killed. The chieftans looked at Wanapassett and knew that he was right.

At sunrise, huge war canoes bore the chieftans across the river, and half way up a fertile slope, they reassembled. From pouches of buffalo hide, three old men, one from each tribe, drew their choicest kernels of corn. One grain for each tribe. A fish for each kernel as it was planted in the rich loam. Incantations of medicine men, and the pounding of short, thick stakes behind each planting. Hatchets, carved with emblems of each tribe, were driven home into the stake-tops, thus marking the grain of each nation.

Wanapasset again spoke, declaring the truce must last until the "big moon" shown on the harvest. The Great Spirit was just, he reminded the council. The tribe whose maize stalk was tallest at ripening, would be the nation, beyond all doubt, for which the Great Spirit had destined these great hunting grounds, and this fertile valley land.

Thus it was that when the moon grew round in



OMAHA GRAIN EXCHANGE BUILDING

the final harvest month, Chief Talking-Deer became monarch of the early American empire of which Omaha now is the center. Forever its wealth was to make it coveted. Forever its sons were to bring it honor.

The grain men, the millers, and the people of Omaha generally, have little time for legends. Greater stories are in the making, yet Omaha has one of the most picturesque histories of any American city, and the account of current developments there loses nothing by standing in relief against its vari-colored background.

Astride the broad trail that leads west, the site



FRANK C. BELL
General Chairman, Entertainment Committee

of Omaha attracted the attention of Coronado and his band of Spanish explorers nearly 400 years ago. Happy centuries followed for the redmen, as it was not until 1803 that white men, enthused by the reports of the Lewis and Clark expedition, began the trek westward which was never to end. In 1828,

a trader's cabin was erected not far from the spot where the Omaha Grain Exchange now stands. Traders and merchants there thrived through the eras of the 49'ers, the Mormon pilgrimage, and the gold rush to Colorado.

By 1857, Omaha had a charter; by 1869, its population was nearly 15,000. Abraham Lincoln, a few years before, had stood on the elevation of Council Bluffs and looked across the Missouri River at the little frontier village that marked the beginning of the overland trail. He was already visualizing the



FRANK P. MANCHESTER
Secretary, Omaha Grain Exchange

sweep of a greater republic across the green and golden plains. But even Lincoln could not foresee the astonishing growth of Omaha, and the prestige it would acquire as the natural metropolis for the vast region that includes Nebraska, Wyoming, and sections of adjoining states—a region more than twice the size of all New England, with a heritage of grainlands unsurpassed.

From the time of Wanapasset to this day, grain has been a tremendous factor in the growth of Omaha. Quite naturally the Omaha Grain Exchange was destined to be the center for those leaders in the grain and milling activities of this city. The Exchange was organized in 1903 and commenced business in 1904. In 1916 it took possession of the present splendid Omaha Grain Exchange Building at Nineteenth and Harney Streets. It is composed of 200 individual members and 48 resident grain firms. Seventy-five names were on its roster when it was established. The officers of the Exchange are: E. P. Peck, president; E. W. Taylor, vice-president; O. E. Harris, vice-president; W. J. Hynes, treasurer; and Frank Manchester, secretary. Chauncy Abbott, Jr., Frank C. Bell,



J. T. BUCHANAN



J. P. ZIMMERMAN



B. O. HOLMQUIST



H. A. BUTLER



C. W. ADAMS



L. L. QUINBY

COMMITTEE HEADS APPOINTED BY EXCHANGE FOR OMAHA CONVENTION ENTERTAINMENT

THE AMERICAN ELEVATOR AND GRAIN TRADE

September 15, 1927

165

W. T. Burns, H. A. Butler and M. I. Dolphin, are its directors this year.

As fourth railroad center of the country, the Omaha market has excellent facilities for trading in the greatest grain growing region of the United States. The eight states surrounding Omaha produce more than half of all the corn, wheat, oats, barley and rye produced in the United States.

In order to handle the grain received at the Omaha market 18 elevators with a capacity of 12,000,000 bushels have been established in Omaha and Council Bluffs by firms which are members of the exchange and by the railroads. In the last 10 years the elevator capacity of the market has been increased to this amount from 7,300,000 bushels in 1917. The Omaha grain market has grown steadily. In the first year (1904) receipts totalled 16,433,285 bushels. The peak year, 1918, receipts were 91,463,800 bushels, due to the intensive efforts and war conditions prevailing when this crop was planted. In 1926 receipts were 51,218,000 bushels.

Omaha is the third corn market and sixth grain market in the country. Nebraska is the second corn state this year due to the excellent increase in corn production as estimated by the Federal Government for Nebraska. The state is generally third in corn production. The Federal Government estimate for Nebraska on August 1, was 218,000,000 bushels of corn. The five years average for Nebraska is 190,384,000 bushels. Nebraska's 1927 Winter wheat crop is estimated at 74,740,000 bushels. This is nearly double the wheat production of 1926.

Receipts for the eight months this year have totaled 44,552,000 bushels of wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley. Wheat receipts alone in this period totaled 25,364,200 bushels. In the first eight months of 1926 receipts of these grains totaled 34,380,800 bushels and the wheat received in that period was but 14,730,200 bushels. Shipments have increased accordingly, totalling 37,000,000 bushels for the first eight months this year as compared to 27,661,000 bushels in that period of 1926.

In August this year grain receipts at Omaha totaled 14,000,000 bushels and shipments 12,475,000

bushels, a notable increase over the receipts and shipments in August 1926, which were 8,317,000 bushels and 5,766,800 bushels, respectively. Much of the grain received in Omaha is distributed in the form of food products. Omaha's mills have a capacity of 4,000 barrels of flour daily. The eight flour mills of the city produced flour valued at \$12,870,720 in 1926. They provide employment for 150 men. The flour and mill products, including Alfalfa

The foregoing facts and figures permit a glimpse into the great proportions of Omaha's grain trade and allied industries and it is only appropriate that the thirty-first annual convention of the Grain Dealers National Association is to take place in the city which is probably the fastest growing grain market in the United States as well as the largest primary market in the world. A Nebraska wheat crop twice as large as last year's and a corn crop which likely will be of record size are two of the reasons which are making this year a signal one for Omaha.

To insure the successful handling of the thousand and one convention details involved in receiving grain dealer delegates from coast to coast this October, the Exchange has appointed seven committee heads, all men widely known in the grain trade. The local committee in charge of arrangements is as follows: Frank C. Bell, General Chairman; L. L. Quinby, Chairman Entertainment for Ladies; H. A. Butler, General Entertainment; J. P. Zimmerman, Banquet; J. T. Buchanan, Dance; B. O. Holmquist, Transportation, and C. W. Adams, Publicity.

A wide choice of excellent hotel facilities is offered to the incoming guests, and reservations have been coming in steadily to the Conant Hotels, Hotel Hill, and others of Omaha's hostelleries. Meetings will be held in a large hall at the Fontenelle. The program of these meetings is to be found directly following the accounts, beginning here, of grain and milling firms in Omaha.

UPDIKE

The name of Updike has been linked with the history of Omaha's progress for many years. This connection has been established not only through N. B. Updike's activity in grain exchange affairs, but also because of the dominant position held by the Updike newspapers in that city. The *Omaha Bee-News*, with several editions both morning and evening, are metropolitan dailies of the highest type, and represent the standard by which other newspapers in the territory are judged.

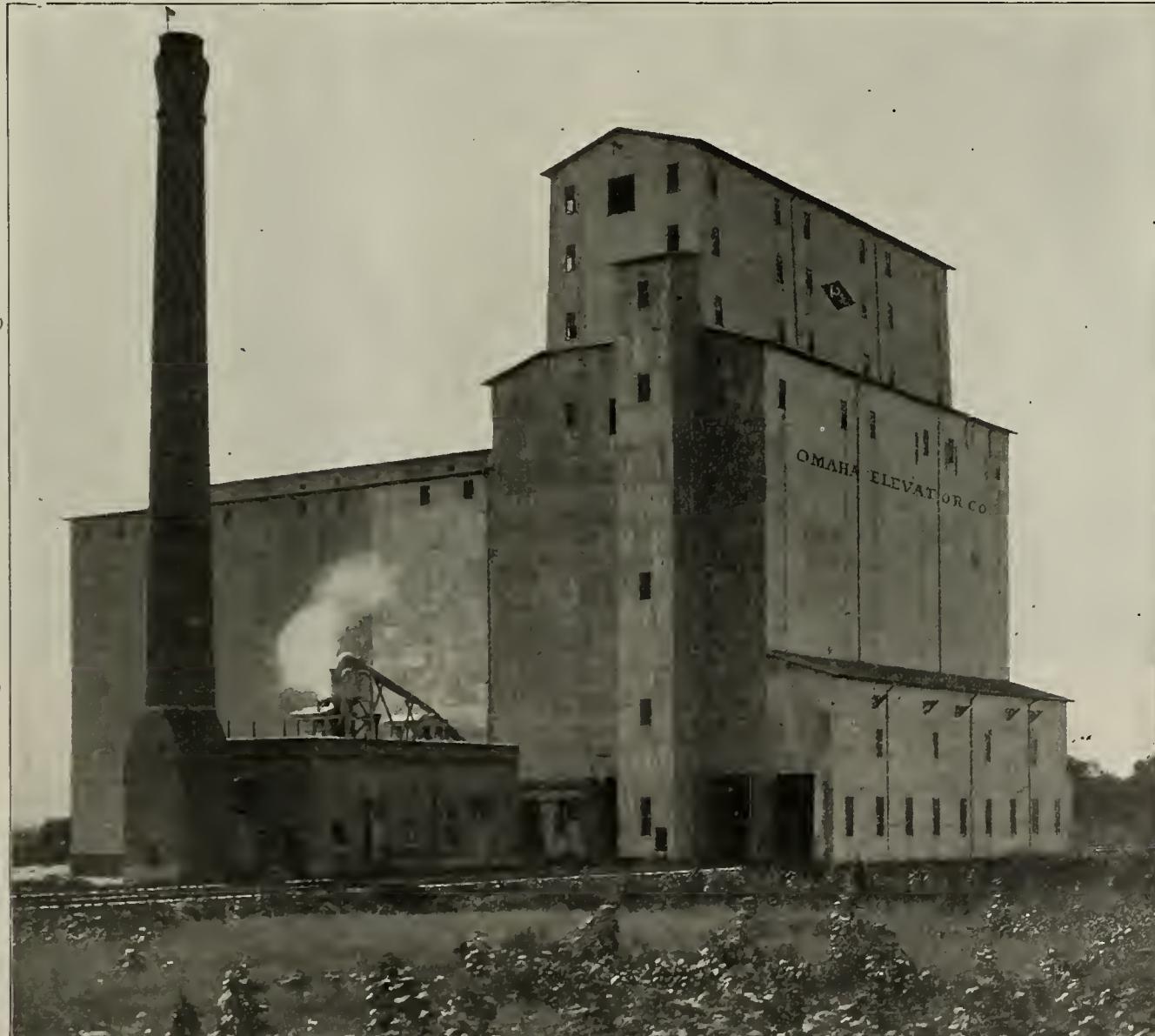
Crop improvement programs and campaigns for better farming are given a generous amount of



HARRY R. CLARK
Chief Inspector, Omaha Grain Exchange

meal, manufactured in Omaha in 1926 was valued at more than \$16,000,000. In 1917 the value of flour and mill products were valued at \$6,217,319 and Alfalfa products, \$3,500,000.

Omaha's cracker factories, macaroni plants and bakeries are important adjuncts of the grain trade. Bakery products manufactured in 1926 were valued at \$3,861,715; crackers, \$6,505,000; macaroni \$1,500,000, making a total of \$11,866,715 for the year.



PLANT OF OMAHA ELEVATOR COMPANY WHICH CONTROLS A 1,500,000-BUSHEL CAPACITY

THE AMERICAN ELEVATOR AND GRAIN TRADE

space in the editions printed for state distribution on both sides of the Missouri. The market reports are comprehensive, and their minute detail and accuracy make the market page a feature section for grain men and millers.

A new five-story brick building is the new home of the *Bee-News*, and will be ready for occupancy next month. The new unit-press extends for over 150 feet along the basement of the structure which is 210 feet long.

The Updike Grain Corporation of which N. B. Updike is president, is capitalized at \$1,200,000, and the Updike grain office has been a major factor in

discloses a distinguished personnel. F. T. Heffelfinger is president, and Edward P. Peck, vice-president and manager, is president of the Omaha Grain Exchange, and is now serving his tenth year as director. Mr. Peck also is a director of the United States Chamber of Commerce.

J. T. Buchanan, secretary of the Omaha Elevator Company, was president of the Omaha Grain Exchange in 1919, and has served six yearly terms as director of that organization. He is also secretary of the Terminal Elevator Grain Merchants Association, of which E. P. Peck is president. A. McKinley is assistant secretary of the firm and C. F. Deaver,

Forty-Sixth Year

western line where the business grew up to its present stature.

TRANS-MISSISSIPPI

The first September issue of the *Saturday Evening Post* had for its front page feature an article on grain trading which grain men in every state have read with great interest. The author was James A. Patten who is, incidentally, a vice-president of the Trans-Mississippi Grain Company, Omaha, Neb. Other names, well known to the trade, are included in the list of its officers. The president of the Grain Dealers National Association also is president of Trans-Mississippi. O. E. Harris,



TRANS-MISSISSIPPI'S ELEVATOR A, 600,000 BUSHELS



COUNCIL BLUFFS ELEVATOR OF TRANS-MISSISSIPPI

the Omaha market for about 25 years. Headquarters of the corporation are in Omaha, and private wires run to all of the branch offices maintained in Chicago, Kansas City, Lincoln, Des Moines and Sioux Falls. Nelson B. Updike, sole owner of the grain corporation and the publishing business referred to, is one of the six charter members of the Omaha Grain Exchange who are still active in the market.

Associated with President Updike, are the directors, F. C. Bell, G. F. Dristy, J. M. Hackler, M. A. Kohn, R. E. Miller, Gorton Roth, O. M. Smith, J. L.

treasurer. The trademark of this firm is a red-diamond bearing the letters P-V, a contraction of the name Peavey, whose owner is credited with originating the line elevator system. The Omaha Elevator Company was incorporated in 1890, and from the first has been among the "top" firms in its market.

CROWELL

C. C. Crowell, Jr., is president of the Crowell Elevator Company which was founded by his father shortly after the close of the Civil War. Under the direction of C. C. Crowell, Jr., and J. A. Linderholm,

a director of the Omaha Grain Exchange, is a vice-president; A. P. Murtagh, secretary, and I. C. Harden, treasurer. E. S. Westbrook is chairman of the board.

This firm was organized during the year of the Omaha Exposition, 1898, and has had an increasing share in the business of this market.

BUTLER-WELSH

H. A. Butler and J. L. Welsh, partners in charge of the Butler-Welsh Grain Company, are members of the Omaha Grain Exchange and the Grain Dealers National Association. The offices of this con-



800,000-BUSHEL R. I. PLANT, COUNCIL BLUFFS (TRANS-MISSISSIPPI)



1,500,000-BUSHEL UPDIKE PLANT, COUNCIL BLUFFS

Wills, and N. B. Updike, Jr. Messrs. Smith, Roth and Hackler are also officers. F. J. Thatcher and M. H. Howard are two of the vice-presidents.

Frank C. Bell, manager of the corporation's consignment department, was president of the Omaha Grain Exchange last year, and has had an 18-year connection with the Updike organization. The three Updike elevators, one of which is in Council Bluffs, have a combined capacity of 3,850,000 bushels.

OMAHA ELEVATOR

The distinction of being the oldest grain firm in the city is claimed by the Omaha Elevator Company which provides storage on the Union Pacific lines for 1,500,000 bushels. Its roster of officials

secretary, the grain business of this firm has grown far beyond what now seems to be its modest beginning. Technically and legally, the Crowell Elevator Company is a subsidiary of the parent company, the Crowell Lumber & Grain Company, founded in 1869, and incorporated in 1885. Practically, it is a case, according to several reports, of "the tail wagging the dog".

The company always has had great success in gaining consignments and a good percentage of Omaha-bound grain regularly is handled by this firm which operates the 350,000-bushel Crowell Elevator. For 58 years the name of Crowell has been known in Nebraska, especially along the North-

ern, on the third floor of the Omaha Grain Exchange, are busy year in and year out, for the firm has with it an enviable following among country shippers. The business was established 10 years ago, but has made 20 years' worth of progress during that time.

H. A. Butler, of the Butler-Welsh Grain Company is Chairman of the Gentlemen's Entertainment Committee appointed by the Omaha Grain Exchange to function before and during the G. D. N. A. Convention. As "the big parade" of dealers starts toward Omaha in about three weeks, Mr. Butler and Committee Redick, Dolphin and Trimble have their time pretty well filled up. Big crops and a

THE AMERICAN ELEVATOR AND GRAIN TRADE

September 15, 1927

167

national convention occurring the same year—life is like that.

MID-WEST

The Mid-West Grain Company, "the Consignment House," has been under the direction of its present owners since 1920. It was established in 1918. One of the most interesting market bulletins published in any market is the *Midwest Grain Company News*, a mimeographed, illustrated sheet which circulates among country shippers over a wide territory. L. L. Quinby is president of the company, and John C. Ackerman, vice-president and treasurer. Memberships are held in Grain Dealers National Association, the Omaha Grain Exchange and Omaha Hay Exchange.

Secretary of the firm is F. P. Liles; J. B. Blanchard, well known over the territory to country shippers, is consignment specialist, and T. Frank

Taylor, owner of the company, has developed. Mr. Taylor is one of the best known and liked members of the Omaha Grain Exchange, of which he has been both president and director.

In 1909 the company was established and has continued to give a good account of itself throughout its 18 years of operation. Its solicitation of cash grain and future orders has been decidedly successful.

OMAHA FLOUR

Allied closely to the grain trade which is flourishing in Omaha, is the milling industry there, which takes about 20 per cent of the grain which the terminal elevators annually receive. The Omaha Flour Mills Company, whose chief product is Omar flour, is one of the titans among the grain mills west of the Missouri.

One of the first western millers was the grand-

In connection with the 2,000-barrel mill, the Maney Grain Company is operated. Charles Schneider is manager.

J. W. Maney, president of the Maney Milling Company, is also interested in two other mills in Oklahoma of which he is president, and since the death of his brother, who was also interested in the three mills, J. W. Maney is devoting his time to the two mills in Oklahoma. Henry Schafer was recently made vice-president of this Company, but has never been actively engaged in the management of same. H. K. Schafer is treasurer and general manager, and has been such since February of 1914, prior to that time manager of the Canadian Mill & Elevator Company, in El Reno, Okla. A. M. Conners is secretary and sales manager, having been with the company, except for an intermission of two years, since its organization. E. F.



UPDIKE'S C. G. W. PLANT, 1,750,000-BUSHEL CAPACITY



THE "MO-PAC" ELEVATOR'S 1,000,000-BUSHEL ADDITION

Drummy is western representative of the company. Mr. Quinby is one of the committee chairman of the Exchange for the convention, being in charge of entertainment for the ladies.

BLACKHAWK

Omaha, with all its Indian legends, has only one grain firm with a name that gives any hint of the rich history which belongs to that market. The Blackhawk Grain Company has earned a reputation for being one of the more progressive firms in the Exchange, and this reputation is not limited to the state of Nebraska, for business is carried on with grain firms over a wide area on both sides of the Missouri River.

C. W. Adams, of the Blackhawk Grain Company,

father of the present manager of the Omar mills, Chauncey Abbott, Jr. This pioneer miller's son, father of Chauncey Abbott, Jr., followed his father's footsteps and was a successful and widely known miller, particularly noted for his interest in adapting the modern methods of flour milling which enabled the making of better flour at reasonable cost.

Thus, born of a family of millers and closely associated with flour milling all his life, Chauncey Abbott, Jr., was naturally equipped to continue in the industry. Mr. Abbott is now a director of the Omaha Grain Exchange.

Several years ago he joined forces with W. J. Coad, who is now president of the present com-

Schafer is assistant secretary and export manager, and has been with this company for the last six years.

There is only a handful of charter members of the Omaha Grain Exchange left as active participants in the markets. Included in this group of six remaining are N. B. Updike and E. P. Peck, previously mentioned, and J. W. Holmquist, of the Holmquist Grain Company. Mr. Holmquist and his son, B. O. Holmquist, conduct the affairs of this company in partnership, and have long been well known figures in Omaha's grain trade. B. O. Holmquist is a graduate of Cornell University.

The United Grain Company is another of the well established firms in Omaha, and the partners man-



NEBRASKA CONSOLIDATED MILLS COMPANY, OMAHA

is chairman of the committee chosen by the Omaha Grain Exchange to take care of the G. D. N. A. Convention Program and Publicity, and is also a member of the Banquet Committee. Due to the efforts of Mr. Adams and his associates on the two committees, arrangements for advance publicity, etc., were made at an early date and everything is "set" for the opening October 10.

TAYLOR

Private wire connections with James E. Bennett & Co., Chicago, Ill., are maintained by the Taylor Grain Company, member of the Omaha Grain Exchange. A brokerage business in grain, feed, and seeds is the main line of business which Frank

pany, which is the result of the vision of these men. Their vision was a great modern mill, modernly equipped to produce the finest possible flour. The mill, today, is equipped with the finest milling machinery it is possible to obtain. For instance, it has one of the most perfect systems of recleaning that has been devised.

The demand for "Omar Wonder Flour" is so great that the mill has been operating steadily 24 hours a day for over 14 consecutive months.

MANEY

A reinforced concrete elevator with a capacity of 500,000 bushels is among the most important of the properties of the Maney Milling Company, Omaha.



OMAHA FLOUR MILLS AND 3,000,000-BUSHEL STORAGE

aging its affairs have specialized in inter-terminal market business.

Lamson Bros. & Co., occupies a good-sized suite of rooms on the first floor of the Omaha Grain Exchange, and is in the leader class in the bid for consignments. The Omaha office of this Chicago firm has grown to be one of its major branches.

Other firms in the Omaha market include many widely known names: The Dolphin-Jones Grain Company; Lucke-Gibbs Grain Company; Nye & Jenks Grain Company; Adams Grain Company; Burns Grain Company; Central Grain Company; Dawson Grain Company; Hynes Elevator Company; Nebraska-Iowa Grain Company; Redick Com-

THE AMERICAN ELEVATOR AND GRAIN TRADE

Forty-Sixth Year

pany; Zimmerman Grain Company; Vincent Grain Company; Scoular-Bishop; and the Rocky Mountain Grain Company.

Harry R. Clark is chief inspector of the Omaha Grain Exchange, and under his direction it is one of the most important departments of the Exchange. The Omaha Grain Exchange was the first to install a chemical testing laboratory for wheat—an innovation that has since been adapted by rival exchanges, and which has had a large part to play in controlling the production of better grades of wheat.

At least 95 per cent of the wheat sent to the Omaha market is tested for protein, and the report is available on the trading floor. By the exactness of the reports, the mill is enabled to cut down on its storage space, because the buyer can always pick out of the grain in movement the type he is using for flour.

To determine the protein content, the sample of wheat brought to the chemical laboratory is ground into whole wheat, digested in sulphuric acid with the aid of sulphate salts, the process decomposing the fibres and starch and converting the protein into ammonium sulphate. This ammonium sulphate is cooled, diluted with water, and a strong alkali solution added, which converts the ammonium sulphate into gaseous ammonia. Pure water and the gaseous ammonia are distilled over and collected into a bottle as it condenses. By the process of hydration, a volumetric method of chemical analysis, the amount of ammonia is determined. By the neutralization of the ammonia, is computed the percentage of protein in the original sample of the wheat.

In every market, the destiny of all the firms is bound up to some degree in the functioning of the traffic department. In charge of traffic affairs for the Omaha Exchange is John A. Kuhn, formerly a general freight agent of a western railroad in the territory west of the Missouri River. Omaha is holding its own in the matter of rates.



CROWELL ELEVATOR, OMAHA

Housing all the various departments of the exchange, the eight-story Grain Exchange Building, gives a desirable unity to the market possible through no other means. It is a well proportioned structure, set on a base of 21,000 square feet at the juncture on Harney and Nineteenth Streets. Brick and terra cotta in buff tones, form the outer walls. The lobby is finished with bronze grills and Alabama marble. With the land, the Exchange property is worth about \$750,000. It is one exchange that is bought and paid for. The title is clear.

The building was built and ready for occupancy in 1916, just 12 years after the Omaha Grain Exchange was established. No mention of the origin and development of this Exchange would be complete without due acknowledgement to A. B. Stick-

ney, eminent railroader, who first proposed the idea of a central grain market in Omaha. He recognized the need for a modern market to serve the rapidly expanding wheat territory tributary to Omaha. And no fair critic of the American grain trade will deny that it was not until the great force of the Omaha Exchange came into life in 1904, that Omaha got an even break on rail rates.

For Omaha, says *Omaha's Own Magazine*, the Exchange has been a blessing. The cash paid each year to growers ranges between \$67,000,000 and \$75,000,000. Many indirect benefits also have accrued to the farmers since the Exchange was organized. The Wheat Improvement Association of Nebraska is an outgrowth of an earlier effort of the Exchange to convince farmers of the importance of better seed selection, of cleaner grain, of proper tillage and cultivation.

The Exchange also promoted business directly for the banks of Omaha, and was father to milling industry of the city. Important Omaha mill firms not previously mentioned include the Miller Cereal



CHAUNCEY ABBOTT, JR.

Mills, Nebraska Consolidated Mills, the American Milling Company, and the Uncle Sam Breakfast-food Company. The Skinner Manufacturing Company is one of the largest users of semolina in the United States.

Management of the affairs of the Omaha Grain Exchange continues to be in exceptionally capable hands. Frank P. Manchester is secretary of the Exchange and to him and his staff belongs a great share of the credit for keeping the Exchange on an efficient business basis year in and year out. Mr. Manchester is well known throughout the state as well as in Omaha, for he has interested himself in the problems of the grain growers who furnish the life blood for the Exchange organization. He returned August 31, from a tour with the wheat train special which accomplished much good over the wheat territory which Omaha serves as a market.

It has been 16 years since the Grain Dealers National Association held its convention in Omaha. That the turnout next month will be for greater than that in 1911 is a foregone conclusion. *Who Is Who In The Grain Trade*, the G. D. N. A. publication, call attention to these points:

Members of the Association who have not been in Omaha for a number of years will be greatly surprised at the growth of the city and the expansion of its industries. Of course, everyone in the grain trade knows that Omaha has had a great grain market for years and that the members of its Grain Exchange are as hospitable, active, broad-minded and progressive a crowd of grain men as can be found in the country, but few people in the East, the South or other sections of the United States realize that Omaha is rapidly becoming a great industrial as well as jobbing centre. This great growth has been due to the fact that only three cities in the country outrank Omaha in importance as a railroad center.

Spreading like huge arteries from Omaha are 12 trunk railroad lines—63,000 miles of track reaching into every corner of the United States and connecting with every great railroad in North America.

Through these arteries circulates the commerce that has already made Omaha one of the great business

centers of America—the commerce that stands behind the homes of Omaha.

Two hundred trains a day enter Omaha bringing raw material for the factories and supplying other needs of the city. Out of Omaha go the same number of trains carrying to the world Omaha packing house products, Omaha butter, Omaha mill products—everything from autos to wall paper, and valued at more than \$2,000,000 a day.

Many Omaha Grain Exchange members are directly connected with the Omaha Chamber of Commerce, and the effective work of the latter organization furthers the industries of all Omaha industries. E. W. Edwardson, of the Chamber's publicity bureau, has done much to spread the fame of Omaha's grain trade and milling industries as well as the other great commercial projects of the city.

In connection with the grain trade of Omaha, that city's prestige as a stocker and feeder center is significant. As a stocker and feeder market, where the stock farmers of the corn belt secure the cattle and sheep to fatten on the grains and grasses of the Middle West, Omaha stands in the front rank. During the year 1923 there were shipped from Omaha 552,609 stocker and feeder cattle and 751,669 feeder sheep and lambs, this stock going to the farms of 19 different states.

This is the progressive western city that is to entertain the members of the Association next October. Will they give you a good time, and will you come away singing the praises of Omaha and its grain men? You surely will—unless the West has lost its reputation for hospitality, and it hasn't. We agree with *Who's Who* in the opinion that it ought to be a great convention. Remember those dates, October 10, 11, 12.

G. D. N. A. PROGRAM—OMAHA
(*There will be no afternoon Sessions of the Convention*)

MONDAY, OCTOBER 10

Morning Session, 9:30 O'Clock

Call to order by President C. D. Sturtevant.

Invocation by Rev. McGinley, rector of Trinity Cathedral, Omaha.



IMPERIAL ELEVATOR, COUNCIL BLUFFS

Address of Welcome on behalf of the City of Omaha, by Mayor Dahlmann.

Address of Welcome on behalf of the Omaha Grain Exchange, E. P. Peck, president.

Response on behalf of the Grain Trade—A. S. MacDonald, first vice-president of the Grain Dealers National Association, Boston, Mass.

President's Annual Address—C. D. Sturtevant, Omaha, Neb.

Report of Secretary-Treasurer—Charles Quinn, Toledo, Ohio.

Presentation of Booster Prizes.

Appointment of Convention Committees.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11

Morning Session, 9:30 O'Clock

Address—"Congress and the McNary-Haugen Bill," Hon. Walter H. Newton, Member of Congress from the Fifth Minnesota District, Minneapolis, Minn.

Address—"Development of Navigation on the Mis-

THE AMERICAN ELEVATOR AND GRAIN TRADE

September 15, 1927

169

souri River," Arthur J. Weaver, president of the Missouri River Navigation Association, Falls City, Neb.

Legislation—F. G. Horner, chairman, Evanston, Ill. Transportation—Henry L. Goemann, chairman, Mansfield, Ohio.

Crop Reports—John M. Flynn, chairman, St. Joseph, Mo.

Membership—W. H. Harter, chairman, Minneapolis, Minn.

Rejected Applications—J. W. Greer, chairman, Minneapolis, Minn.

Arbitration Appeals Committee—W. W. Manning, chairman, Fort Worth, Texas.

Arbitration Committee No. 1—J. R. Murrel, Jr., chairman, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Arbitration Committee No. 2—F. G. Coe, chairman, Chicago, Ill.



AMERICAN MILLING FEED PLANT, OMAHA

Arbitration Committee No. 3—F. J. Schonhart, chairman, Buffalo, N. Y.

Arbitration Committee No. 4—E. W. Crouch, chairman, McGregor, Tex.

Arbitration Committee No. 5—Frank A. Theis, chairman, Kansas City, Mo.

Arbitration Committee No. 6—S. C. Armstrong, chairman, Seattle, Wash.

Feed Arbitration Committee—H. R. Wilber, chairman, Jamestown, N. Y.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12

Morning Session, 9:30 O'Clock

Address—"Illinois State Politics and the Kessinger Bill," Frank J. Delany, Chicago, representing the Chi-



MANEY MILL & STORAGE, OMAHA

cago Board of Trade.

Trade Rules—S. P. Mason, chairman, Sioux City, Iowa.

General Discussion on the Subject: "Does the Grain Dealers National Association favor the Frazier Bill, S. 5696, to Amend the United States Grain Standards Act?" This bill provides for outright Federal Inspection to replace the existing system of Federal Supervision.

Uniform Grades—G. E. Blewett, chairman, Fort Worth, Texas.

Grain Products Committee—E. C. Dreyer, chairman, St. Louis, Mo.

Unfinished Business.

Reports of Convention Committees.

Election and Installation of Officers

New Business.

Adjournment.

ENTERTAINMENT

FOR THE LADIES:

Registration Headquarters at the Fontenelle Hotel. Local hostess will greet the arriving ladies.

Monday, October 10—Twelve o'clock noon, Luncheon followed by style show at the Fontenelle Hotel.

Tuesday, October 11—Afternoon, Matinee at the New Orpheum Theatre or an afternoon at Ak-Sar-Ben Races.

FOR THE GENTLEMEN:

Monday, October 10—Morning, Convention Session. Afternoon, Visit to Grain Exchange, Golf and Miscellaneous.

Tuesday, October 11—Morning, Convention Session. Afternoon, Golf Tournament. Prizes to be given. (Special busses will leave from the Fontenelle Hotel at 1 p. m.) Ak-Sar-Ben Races also scheduled.

FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

Monday, October 10—Evening, nine o'clock, Ball at the Fontenelle Hotel.

Tuesday, October 11—Evening, seven o'clock, Banquet at the Fontenelle Hotel, E. P. Peck, President of the Omaha Grain Exchange, presiding. Toastmaster, C. N. Wright, Social Vice-president of the Platte Valley State Bank, Scottsbluff, Neb. Speaker of the Evening, A. C. Malloy, Attorney, Hutchinson, Kan.

Frank C. Bell is general chairman of the Omaha Exchange Convention Entertainment Committee, and the chairman co-operating with him are shown on the first page of this article. H. A. Butler, Chairman of the Gentlemen's Entertainment Committee has with him J. W. Redick, M. I. Dolphin, and James Trimble.

Serving with Chairman Quinby, on the Ladies' Entertainment Committee, are J. A. Linderholm, I. C. Hardin, and W. T. Burns. The Banquet Committee consists of E. L. Cahill and C. W. Adams, with J. P. Zimmerman as chairman.

J. T. Buchanan is chairman of the Ball Committee on which C. H. Wright and J. A. Cole are listed. The Program and Publicity Committee is headed by C. W. Adams. Harold Roth and F. R. Deffenbaugh are committeemen. Mel Uhl, Jr., and G. S. Jewett are serving on the Transportation Committee, with B. O. Holmquist as chairman.

OMAHA RACES START DURING DEALERS CONVENTION

Omaha has a very excellent race track which has won a great popularity in the past few years, and on September 9, arrangements were made to entertain the Grain Dealers National Association delegates at the track on October 11, the second day of the Omaha convention. This date happens to be the opening day of the fall race schedule, and fast harness entries are promised.

TEN-THOUSAND SETS TUNE IN ON EXCHANGE RADIO

Farmers, country shippers, and a large proportion of the general radio public twirl their dials at 8:30 six days a week to receive the opening market reports broadcasted from the roof of the Omaha Grain Exchange Building. The maximum number of listeners in which form the audience of Station WAAW, has been conservatively placed between 20,000 and 30,000; the average daily audience is 10,000. The broadcasting schedule is as follows:

8:30- 8:35—Opening of Markets.
8:45- 9:00—Markets.
9:15-10:00—Markets.
10:15-10:20—Markets.
10:45-11:10—Markets.
11:45-12:05—Markets.
12:15-12:25—Close of Markets.
1:15- 1:35—Summary.
1:35- 3:45—Programs.

The Omaha Exchange broadcasting service was begun four years ago. Although its maintenance is expensive, it is proving itself a great asset to the organization.

WILL ORGANIZE NEBRASKA WHEAT POOL

A large wheat pool, the sponsors of which are said to hope to have it control the price of this country's Winter wheat crop, is being organized under the Nebraska Co-operative Act. Contracts

for membership are now being circulated in Nebraska and its sponsors are reported to hope to extend it to Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, South Dakota and Iowa.

It is proposed to finance the pool through the intermediate credit bank and through private bankers and financiers. These necessary arrangements have been made, the organizers claim. The contracts that are now being circulated call for 50 per cent of the wheat acreage of the different states before the contracts become effective. The pool in each state, according to statements made here, will be separate and independent, yet all will work together under a general board of directors.

Contracts are the standard co-operative marketing commodity contracts used in building up the wheat co-operatives in Canada and in certain states of the union. It is proposed, so the sponsors state, to dispose of the wheat through a central selling agency, which will be under the control of a board of directors chosen from the several state associations. This central selling agency, in charge of all sales, is to establish sales agencies in the big terminal market cities and in foreign countries.

Sponsors of the pools say they are working in close touch with the department of agriculture and have received assurances that the department will aid the scheme in every way possible.

THE CANADIAN WHEAT POOL

There are thousands of grain growers and grain dealers in the United States, whose knowledge of the Canadian Wheat Pool is extremely limited. In lesser degree this is true of Canadians also. For these thousands, Walter P. Davisson, a westerner who has witnessed at close hand the start and development of the pools, has written a book of 275 pages, "Pooling Wheat in Canada." It is published by The Graphic Publishers, 175 Nepean Street, Ottawa, Ontario, at \$2.50.

For those who desire to make a study of the pool and its economic place in the world's marketing structure, it is perhaps unfortunate that Mr. Davisson writes from so partisan an angle. In his preface to the book, Dr. T. A. Patrick says of him: "He writes as an apostle who would save farmers from the sin of persistently tempting organized interests to exploit them." This results in many interpolations which immediately invite controversy. But in spite of this fault (from one standpoint) the book remains an interesting and illuminating document; and we have no doubt that, as propaganda for the pool, it will be most useful.

The organization of the pool, and the operation of its several parts is described at length. The physical properties of the pool are described and illustrated and the photographs of those prominent in the organization are reproduced. There is a great volume of statistics, of grain movement, both pool and non-pool, price ranges and other material, which can bear close analysis. These are diagrams and tables showing the distribution of Canadian wheat. In short it is a mammoth picture of the Canadian grain trade, written it is true, with a partisan bias, but with figures aplenty from which the reader can draw his own conclusions.

There is one feature, however, which should be emphasized. In his comparison of pool and non-pool operation, Mr. Davisson represents the private terminal operators as a unit, paying the minimum for the grain they buy. When, as a matter of fact, they are a fiercely competitive group of many units, paying as high a price as the conditions will warrant in order to get the grain away from their competitors. This fact is ignored in the discussion, but it has an important bearing. Nevertheless the book is of interest whether you believe in the pooling principle or not, and well worth having in your library.

IN Japan the new barley crop is reported to be 18,000,000 bushels below last year.

A voluntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed by the Ritter-Hennings Company, grain dealer of Louisville, Ky. The liabilities of the company are \$44,607.43 and assets, \$22,631.45.

NEWS LETTERS

NEW YORK
C. K. TRAFTON - CORRESPONDENT

MEMBERS of the grain trade on the New York Produce Exchange were deeply pained and shocked recently to hear of the death of William H. Schoonmaker at the age of 54 years. Mr. Schoonmaker had been engaged in the grain trade since boyhood, having been continuously identified with the old house of H. D. McCord & Co., and he was highly esteemed by all members of the trade not only in New York, but in all other markets of the country.

Henry A. Rumsey, president and treasurer of Rumsey & Co., grain and provision commission merchants on the Chicago Board of Trade, was a late August visitor among members of the New York Produce Exchange.

According to an announcement posted on the bulletin board of the New York Produce Exchange, William B. Fritz and John F. Ince, for many years identified with the grain trade and latterly connected with the firm of B. F. Schwartz & Co., are now engaged in a general commission and brokerage business under the firm style of Fritz, Ince Company at 315 Produce Exchange Building.

Rostislav Romanoff of the Grain Union, Inc., grain agency, was elected to membership in the Produce Exchange at the last meeting of the Board of Managers.

Wallace Templeton of J. S. Templeton Sons, grain merchants on the Chicago Board of Trade, paid a brief visit late last month to grain traders on the Produce Exchange.

The Barnes, Ames Company merchants on the New York Produce Exchange, has announced that Woodman L. Gibson is no longer in their employ, having accepted a position with the National City Bank.

H. D. McCord & Son, Inc., one of the oldest grain firms on the New York Produce Exchange, have announced that Donald F. McCord has resigned as treasurer and director and is no longer with them.

Henry I. Monheimer, connected with E. Lowitz & Company, commission merchants on the Chicago Board of Trade, was an early September visitor in local grain circles.

N. W. Peters & Co., Inc., grain and cottonseed oil commission merchants on the New York Produce Exchange, have announced that Frank J. Bomm is now acting as their representative on the exchange floor.

L. H. Freeman, vice-president of Rumsey & Co., grain and provision merchants on the Chicago Board of Trade, spent a few hours last month with grain traders on the New York Produce Exchange.

MINNEAPOLIS
ALBERT W. MORSE CORRESPONDENT

A NEW era in the shipment of grain for export from Minneapolis was begun when the towboat S. S. Thorpe started down the Mississippi River on August 31 with two barges of this year's wheat crop. There were only 6,000 bushels in each barge, although they were designed to hold 14,000 bushels, the lighter load being taken because of low water stage, and to permit the carrying of other cargo. This wheat was shipped to New Orleans for export. The towboat C. C. Webber took another shipment of wheat early in September. Hallet & Carey Company bought this grain from the Simmons Grain Company, and it was handled through the Equity Co-operative Exchange of St. Paul, which happened to be about the only elevator in this vicinity situated on the bank of the river below the

St. Anthony Falls. Hallet & Carey Company had 50,000 bushels in the Equity for immediate shipment, and intended to send more down the river later in the fall. With the necessary number of barges available, they believe that they could ship 500,000 bushels of grain at this time, including rye and coarse grains. E. R. Kibler, of Hallet & Carey Company, said, "We could do 10 times the business we are doing down the river this year if we could get the space."

W. C. Mitchell Company reports that this year's business is fully up to expectations.

New members of the Chamber of Commerce of Minneapolis are Herbert J. Atwood, president of Atwood-Larson Company, elected on September 8; B. J. Hoeppner, buyer for the Bay State Milling Company, Winona, Minn., elected on September 8, and C. G. Ireys, vice-president of the Russell-Miller Milling Company, elected on September 1.

Grain is beginning to move freely to the Minneapolis market, and the trade looks for a good movement during the next 90 days. To give an idea of the carlot receipts, on September 10, up to 8:00 that morning, there were 661 cars of wheat, 30 cars of corn, 106 cars of oats, 100 cars of barley, 25 cars of rye and 99 cars of flax. A year ago on the same day the cars were 501 of wheat, 16 of corn, 47 of oats, 28 of barley, 15 of rye and 25 of flax. On Tuesday, September 6, the morning following Labor Day, there were about 3,700 cars on track, all told, which set a record.

A number of factors contribute to the difficulty of sampling just at this time. More wild pea seed is noted than has arrived in Minneapolis for several years. Rains have produced a high moisture content in wheat, and the subsequent heating causes out-of-condition cars. Drouth and rust have made much of the wheat light weight, bringing a reduced price on the market.

DULUTH
S. J. SCHULTE - CORRESPONDENT

A S illustrating the high pressure under which elevator men here have been working since the fall movement set in, it was to be noted that Great Northern Elevators at Superior received over 300,000 bushels of wheat and other grains on September 8. "We expect to be rushed all along this fall and we have made our arrangements accordingly," said Charles F. Haley, manager of the Great Northern Elevator.

"We are losing some sleep in figuring out how we are going to take care of all the grain likely to offer here this fall and winter, and the worst of it is that grain is not being shipped east from the houses as freely as it should be at present," said James S. Graves, manager of the Capitol Elevator Company.

F. E. Lindahl, manager of the Cargill Elevator Company, also expressed himself as an optimist regarding the fall grain handling outlook. "The heavy crop of rye over the Northwest is going to be a blessing to us on this market this season. I only hope that exporters keep coming after it early in order that we may get as large quantities as possible shipped out before the close of navigation," he declared.

Walter Stanger, secretary of the Itasca Elevator Company, has won recognition as a leader in the barley market during the last two years. He has been a steady bidder for barley on the sample tables this fall and he said that he expected to be in the game right along during the fall and winter as he felt satisfied that demand for it would be augmented as a result of the smaller corn crop and its high prices bringing in cheaper other grains for feeds.

"I look for this season's handlings of grain on this market to be well up to the aggregate of the record 1924 season, judging from reports being received from correspondents over the northwest," said Cecil C. Blair, secretary of the Globe Elevator Company. He drew attention to the way that oats have moved out into consumptive channels during the last few months with the result that stocks of that grain in the elevators here now amount to only around 1,200,000 bushels as against over 9,500,000 bushels a year ago, of which his company's houses carried a considerable proportion. He stressed the point that he oats trade during the last

year had turned out to be a satisfactory deal for the elevators as carrying charges had been obtained and good opportunities had been afforded through the substantial advances in their quotations.

Herbert Spencer, manager of the Consolidated Elevator Company, said that his company's elevators and marketing organization was all set to take care of a big run of grain from the country this fall. His hope is that millers and exporters will come after the grain fast enough to prevent complete tieups through lack of storage space.

"Jack" Schiller, manager of the Occident Elevator Company, declared that the early marketings of grains from over the northwest this season had exceeded all expectations. The Occident's milling connections at Buffalo have been good buyers of the better grades of Spring wheat, he declared.

Business changes on the Duluth market during the last month include admissions to membership on the Board of Trade of J. R. Morris of the International Milling Company, Minneapolis; of William Olsen of the Itasca Elevator Company, and the taking over of the membership of W. O. Falk by E. J. Morris who has assumed charges of C. C. Wyman & Co.'s office here. Mr. Olsen has a wide circle of friends on this market and he has received warm congratulations upon his appointment as a buyer on the trading floor for the Itasca Elevator Company. Mr. Falk returned from C. C. Wyman & Co.'s office after a brief service he will return to California.

Managements of the offices on this market are all set for the best fall season trade since 1924, their traveling representatives report from all parts of North Dakota and Minnesota leading them to look for a record movement of Durum, and it is being taken for granted that marketings of rye on this market will reach a new high figure taking the crop estimates for it. Houses specializing in that grain have put out early feelers and they hope to attract their shares of the run this way. It looks as if we are going to be in clover as far as rye is concerned. Foreigns are already showing marked interest in the rye market and they have been bidding for it at what they regard favorable times, said Y. E. Lindahl, manager of the Cargill Elevator Company.

The movement of rye to this market promises to make up for our disappointments concerning the outturns of other grains this fall in some districts, said William Bradbury, manager of William Dalrymple's Duluth office. The promise for Spring wheat on the Dalrymple farms in North Dakota had been most gratifying up to a late period of the season's development, but bad weather conditions and black rust came along cutting down yields there to about 10 bushels an acre, he said.

The run of grain on this market started in earnest on Tuesday following Labor Day, receipts of everything on sampling tracks mounting up to 2,342 cars as compared with 1,821 cars at the same period last year, and marketings from over the Northwest have since been running well up to form. The run of western Winter wheat this way has been a source of satisfaction in trade circles. Stocks of that wheat in the elevators here as on September 10, aggregated nearly 3,000,000 bushels and as good prices are being paid by Buffalo elevator interests. Commission houses on this market are counting upon its movement running up to new high record before the close of navigation. Though a buyer for one of the prominent eastern milling companies said that his concern had completed its advance purchases of Winter wheat it has been noted that other eastern milling concerns are taking up the parable and are taking all the good quality grain offering. Millers have been paying liberal prices so far for the best grades of Spring wheat and Durum, No. 1 Northern commanding up to 25 cents over the December price for the best lots of high protein grain, and millers have been paying up to 32 cents over September for Amber Durum; 22 cents over September for No. 1 Durum and 25 cents over for No. 1 Mixed Durum. Demand by millers for high grades lots of Durum for making their specialties in flours is turning out to be a boon for growers in that the average prices of their wheats has to some extent been held up as a result.

The last Government crop report showing an increase of 10,000,000 bushels in the season's outturn of Spring wheat and a larger proportion of it Durum, was received with gratification by operators on this market as they realize that in a normal movement the proportion of that grain coming this way should be increased. The fly in the ointment at present, however, is the fear of

THE AMERICAN ELEVATOR AND GRAIN TRADE

September 15, 1927

171

early elevator space congestion as forecast in the fact that stocks of all grain in the houses increased over 3,000,000 bushels to 10,000,000 bushels during the first week that the run from the country was on in earnest. Failing to steady export inquiry during the fall season it is fully realized that storage space at Buffalo and other points at the seaboard would soon be plugged up. That has already come about at Montreal and in consequence shippers are finding difficulty in chartering boat space to move rye sold for export by that outlet down there. Vessel agents are demanding guarantees of prompt unloading which are being found hard to obtain.

The outcome of the recent action of the Canadian Railroad commission in placing a drastic cut to 10½ cents a bushel in the all-rail rate from Fort William to Montreal and Quebec into effect is causing perturbation here. Dealers here who have been making studies of the probable effects of this latest railroad move in Canada have, however, expressed opinions to the effect that its results would not be far reaching unless Portland and St. John, New Brunswick are included as shipping points at the low rate. They are drawing attention to the point that the water navigation season closes down on the St. Lawrence River during late November and that Montreal and Quebec would be practically out of the picture as active shipping outlets after that until the Spring opens. It is presumed in shipping circles that the low Canadian all-rail rate was made effective with the object of forestalling skyrocketting of lake rates to Montreal such as have raised outeries in past seasons. The point is stressed that lake rates on grain from Fort William to Montreal could not be advanced to any extent with a low all-rail charge in effect. It is contended however that Canadian shippers would have a strangle hold advantage over American interests in the event of their low all-rail rate being made effective at Portland and St. John, N. B. In the meantime operators here are awaiting with interest an announcement on the score of their all-rail from Fort William to the seaboard. It is fully realized that while a low all-rail freight rate on grain from their lake ports to the seaboard during the lake shipping season when heavy tonnages must be handled would attract much grain, it would afford Canadian shippers an advantage in being able to get their surplus grains forward during the winter.

Earl White of the White Grain Company expressed himself confidently regarding an active demand for good oats at fair prices prevailing this season in view of the falling off in yields of that grain over the northwest through unfavorable growing conditions. His house had, he said, been in receipt of a good inquiry for oats from various points. R. M. White, the senior member of that firm said that hay promises to be a drug on the market as far as dealers are concerned, in view of the extraordinarily heavy yields of it this season. Hay is now being offered for sale at points where they had been usually liberal buyers in the past. The jobbing situation in hay has become so slow that jobbers are generally not allowing it to come forward from the country unless they see openings to dispose of it.

Officials of the Minnesota State Grain Inspection Department at Duluth have been receiving commendation on the score of their promptness in making inspections of cars arriving during the opening marketing rush. Delays in obtaining inspections have been unavoidable owing to the arrival having exceeded the capacity of the force to take care of it at times. A larger proportion of smutty cars of Spring wheat and Durum than would have been desired have been coming in but the number is claimed to have been below estimates of some of the experts. Arrivals of some lightweight and shrunken grain due to a heated spell and to its having been cut when still partly green to get ahead of rust infection was noted. There has also been a proportion of damp grain to be handled but on the whole the wheat offering is thought to have been well up to the average from a millers' viewpoint.

KANSAS CITY
B. S. BROWN - CORRESPONDENT

UNVEILING of the "Pioneer Mother," the bronze monument which is being given to Kansas City by Howard Vanderslice, of the Vanderslice Lynds Grain Company, is scheduled for early in November. This huge project of sculpturing has been under way for several years now, and during the past year A. Phemister Proctor, the sculptor, has been in Rome, where the final bronze casts were made. The unveiling will be a civic and artistic event of the fall in Kansas City. It is an interesting feature of the presentation of the "Pioneer Mother" to Kansas City, by Mr. Vanderslice, that a similar monument is to be built in Oklahoma, a tribute to the women who by their heroic sufferings, defeats and victories helped to extend the march of civilization westward. It is being built and presented to the state by E. W. Mar-

land, a millionaire of Oklahoma. The themes of the two monuments are very alike.

A. L. Goetzman, of the New Zenith Milling Company, has been elected to membership on the Kansas City Board of Trade, on transfer from A. McKenzie, who died several weeks ago. Mr. McKenzie had been with the Kaw Grain & Elevator Company. The consideration was \$7,500.

J. A. Theis, of the Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Company, has been elected vice-president of the Kansas City Board of Trade to fill the unexpired term of Frank C. Blodgett. Mr. Blodgett, who has been vice-president of the Nye & Jenks Grain Company, and manager of their Kansas City office for the past five years, has resigned his position with Nye & Jenks and also his vice-presidency of the Kansas City Board. Mr. Theis, one of the directors, has been in the grain business in Kansas City for many years, and an active member of the board during that time. Fred C. Davis, president of the Ernest Davis Commission Company, was elected director to succeed Mr. Theis.

E. W. Taylor is the new vice-president and manager at the Kansas City office of the Nye & Jenks Grain Company. Mr. Taylor came from Omaha. He has applied for membership on the Kansas City Board of Trade on transfer from F. C. Blodgett.

Everett Hardgrove, who was appointed treasurer of the Farmers' Co-operative Commission Company of Hutchinson, Kan., several months ago, has been elected to membership on the Kansas City Board of Trade. The application for membership was made on transfer from Bernard McGaffin, who is now affiliated with the Red Star Milling Company.

INDIANAPOLIS
H. M. RUDEAUX - CORRESPONDENT

THE Indiana grain dealers were invited to attend the annual meeting of the Indiana Millers Association on Tuesday, September 13, which was held in the Board of Trade assembly room at Indianapolis. The Board of Managers authorized a hurry-up call for the annual meeting, which grows out of what now seems to be a most important development in the matter of the kind of wheat farmers of Indiana are preparing to sow. There seems to be a wide spread desire or determination to sow the variety of wheat known as Purkoff, which has been recommended by Purdue University. Purdue has developed this wheat with the best intentions for a soft wheat, and since it has been a prolific yielder in many localities, farmers wish to sow it. The general complaint, however, is that this wheat is not constant in protein content and possibly other elements. The flour is very dark and cannot be marketed on the basis of high grade soft wheat flour, such as Indiana mills usually produce. The larger mills have inspired this meeting, and samples of flour are requested where there has been a run on this wheat. The entire meeting will be given over to this subject, according to Charles Riley, secretary of the association. There will be no special program other than reports to be read and the election of officers, after that the meeting will be open for discussions. The Indiana Farm Bureau have been asked to attend, and representatives from Purdue University will be present.

The corn borer is advancing and the area now infested reaches 24 miles beyond the quarantine line. There are at present 90 townships infested. With the pest spreading beyond the quarantine line established by state and Federal authorities, it is evident that the struggle to get rid of a crop pest of unusual danger is one that should be continued with extraordinary vigor. In localities already infested, the menace of the borer has been held to a minimum but the persistence of the enemy and the fact that new communities have been entered indicates the gravity of the problem. Left to itself the borer within a few years would reduce appreciably the annual corn crop and ultimately ruin one of the great grain reliances. This is realized by the state and Federal experts, and it is of the first importance that the gravity of the situation be recognized by all farmers. Only by the closest sort of co-operation among everybody concerned, and the most careful application of policies found to be effective in controlling the borer, can there be a reasonable guarantee that enormous loss will not be suffered in future years. Indiana, due largely to foresight of state entomologist, Wallace, was well prepared to begin the battle on the borer when it entered the state. Yet, despite the quick and extensive campaign begun against this corn enemy, it has widened its region of infestation.

Wheat receipts have fallen off and the movement is very light; however there is a very good demand for

soft winter wheat. Oats threshing is over, and the yield was light with only a fair quality. Most arrivals grade No. 2 and No. 3, the two's testing from 30 to 31 pounds and the three's averaging 26 to 28 pounds. The crop so far is rather disappointing as it is only about one half normal. Old corn is moving in a fairly liberal volume with a surprising quality, but after this movement is over there will be nothing until new crop comes on. The weather in the past month has been ideal, and has helped the crop on toward maturity. Should the present weather continue until October, Indiana would be sure of a 50 per cent corn crop. There is a possibility of even a larger yield if there is no early frost. Some of the fields are improving daily and many farmers are now becoming optimistic.

Arthur Watkins of the Cleveland Grain & Milling Company, Cleveland, Ohio, spent some time in this city, and at Beech Grove, Ind., looking over the properties of the company. Mr. Watkins was especially interested in the new addition to Elevator "B" at Beech Grove.

Edward Sheppard, manager of the Cleveland Milling & Grain Company, reports a good movement of new oats coming right along, and is anticipating a continued heavy movement of old corn. Mr. Sheppard says that the prospects for a better corn crop are very noticeable, and attributes the movement of old corn to this condition.

New hay is plentiful, but the quality is far from being up to the standard. The receipts are far in excess of the demand, and the market has a tendency toward lower levels.

During the past month two of the members of the grain trade met with accidents that might have been fatal. Charles A. Shotwell, one of the oldest grain men on the Board of Trade here, was struck by an automobile on Washington Street while crossing in the middle of the square. He was badly bruised by the fall and suffered intense pains, but is reported improving. Bert Sloan of the firm of Kendrick & Sloan was another victim of the past month. While getting off one of the interurban cars entering the city, he fell and injured his hip and broke one of his ribs. Mr. Sloan had just returned from inspecting some hay up in the state and was leaving the car when he fell. He says that the car hadn't come to a stop but the conductor opened the door and Sloan went to get off before the car was at a standstill and in doing so fell. While his condition is not serious he has suffered intense pain, and is still unable to be up and about.

LOUISVILLE
A. W. WILLIAMS - CORRESPONDENT

LEVATOR and grain traders in Louisville report business trifle quiet, due to high markets and unsettled conditions and refusal of buyers to take on much stock. Elevators have good stocks in hand on long storage, but daily handlings are light. Grain houses report that trade has been quite dull. Some of the retailers and small jobbers report very fair business, in grain feeds, etc. The Kentucky Public Elevator Company reported 521,000 bushels of grain in storage, as against capacity of 650,000, which isn't at all bad. It has 465,000 of wheat; 45,000 corn; 10,000 oats, and 1,000 rye. The Ballard & Ballard plant received its first car of wheat on August 15, in its new elevator, and a few additional cars later, but due to the fact that all of the conveyor equipment wasn't in for turning, receiving was held up until October 1, when it is claimed the 1,000,000-bushel capacity will be available for use.

At Henry Fruechtenicht's hay, grain and elevator plant it was reported that business had been quite good over midsummer, when things were generally rather dull, and that outlook was a little better than fair. Leonard Hewett, Bingham Hewett Grain Company, reported that while there was a little buying, things were rather quiet as a whole, and outlook none too promising.

Clell Coleman, feed and grain man operating at Harrodsburg, Ky., and Burgin, Ky., was a recent visitor to Louisville. Mr. Coleman is serving the last of his term as commissioner of agriculture, and is running as a candidate for the office of state auditor. He was in Louisville for a meeting with the Board of Trade, in soliciting greater co-operation for the Kentucky state fair, the week of September 12.

Dry weather is holding back planting of wheat, rye, turf oats, etc., but seedsmen report good demand for such lines for fall planting, as farmers have a lot of corn and tobacco land that couldn't be planted in the spring account of bad weather, and are planning to put it to grain this fall. Seed markets are low.

THE AMERICAN ELEVATOR AND GRAIN TRADE

Forty-Sixth Year

Central Kentucky cleaners recently got together and apparently with an alliance with the Missouri cleaners, and advanced prices two cents a pound on Blucgrass, which is now worth in carlots, around 16½ to 17 cents. Red top is cheap and offered at 12 to 14 cents by jobbers; and orchard is about the same price. Timothy is around \$2 a bushel and all seeds cheaper.

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River improvement work on the Ohio River has advanced so rapidly over the past few years that by not later than 1929 it is expected that the long awaited nine-foot stage on an all year basis from Pittsburgh to Cairo will have been completed. Corn from bottom lands along the Ohio is destined to move to a larger extent by water, and the day is probably coming when there will be large grain elevators along the river, equipped to unload or load from either rail or river carriers. At the present time there is not a single elevator in Louisville located on the water front, where sites are steadily increasing in value.

* * *

Hay is in good supply and cheap. No. 1 Timothy is \$16 a ton baled; No. 1 Clover, \$17; local Alfalfa, \$20; Western, \$28; wheat and oat straw, \$10; rye straw, \$12. Grain prices are as follows: No. 2 White or Yellow corn, \$1.08 to \$1.09 a bushel; No. 2 White oats, 50 to 51 cents. In feed, bran is \$34; Mixed feed, \$36 and middlings, \$38, sacked and packed, Louisville.

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The Cincinnati Grain & Hay Company, Covington, Ky., has filed amended articles, decreasing capital stock from \$250,000 to \$150,000.

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The Farmers Elevator Company, at Franklin, Ky., capital \$50,000, has been incorporated by C. H. Caudill, F. J. Halcomb and J. E. Halcomb.

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Thirty cars of hay were reported destroyed in a fire which swept a warehouse of George F. Korfhage & Sons, 1480-84 South Preston Street, the morning of August 29. Loss was estimated at \$12,000. The fire was believed to have been of incendiary origin. The company has suffered several fires over the past few years, an attempt having been discovered a few months ago, when an effort was made to burn a branch plant.

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Local feed and grain dealers are getting busier as a result of the state fair, along with the fall race meeting at Louisville starting September 24. Both of the local race tracks will be jammed with racers, and feeding demands will be large.

MILWAUKEE

C. O. SKINROOD - CORRESPONDENT

At last Milwaukee grain merchants have some reports on grain trade which make pleasing reading matter. Such a flood of grain has been rushing in here for the last 30 days that local grain men have been able to chalk up a gain of almost 1,500,000 bushels for the month of August when compared with the same month a year ago. Even wheat is coming in good volume in the Milwaukee market, with more than 2,500,000 bushels reported for the past month. The grain in this branch of the trade was almost 500,000 bushels. Corn trade is not so important at this time of year but even this item of receipts has tripled for the past month with a total supply of 751,000 bushels. Last year for the same month the receipts were only 214,000 bushels, a huge percentage gain thus for 1927.

Oats also comes along with a sizable increase in trade. The receipts for the past month were more than 2,800,000 bushels, a gain of better than 400,000 bushels over the corresponding month of last year. Barley did not do so well in marking up high totals with 1,243,000 bushels of this grain offered for the past month, an increase of a little over 100,000 bushels when compared with last year. Rye trade is the only laggard with just 54,000 bushels offered for the past month, or less than half of the supply for the same month of last year.

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Milwaukee grain dealers are elated over the fine showing in receipts. The farmers seem to be in a striking mood for the selling of grain although the prices are not especially attractive, the grain men declare. Most of the dealers say that grain selling goes by waves, when a national habit seems to sweep over the nation without any special reason. These are the most striking gains in grain receipts at Milwaukee for many months.

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September has been a notable month for heat in Wisconsin and this has helped to push the corn crop ahead. On the other hand the season has been so dry that the normal growth of corn and the development of the ears has been greatly retarded.

In many sections of Wisconsin, especially the southern and the southwestern counties, there was little rain

to speak of for a period of seven to ten weeks. Early in September, however, copious rains have come in all parts of the state and these will tend to salvage all of the late growing crops and grasses. Corn is reported to be spotted and mostly poor. In many parts of the state there will even be little corn for ensilage. However, there are good fields here and there in the entire south half of the state, although about three more weeks of good weather will be needed to mature the corn properly.

Pastures of the state have been very short and brown. In fact in many counties pastures have been entirely burned up and farmers were forced to resort to feeding of their livestock. However, the recent rains will correct all of this lack of feeds. Threshing in Wisconsin was done under highly favorable conditions. The grain was threshed from the shock in many cases without a drop of rain between threshing time and the harvesting time. In other cases the grain was stacked under very favorable conditions. Yields in Wisconsin are badly mixed with some fields showing excellent production, and others showing small yields and light quality. A little fall plowing has been done in the state but the extremely dry weather has been a great handicap. The recent showers will make it possible for farmers to rush their plowing through to a quick finish due to the general showers in all parts of the state.

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Keen interest is manifest in the Milwaukee grain trade in comparative prices to see if these should account for the liberal selling of grain in many lines at the present time.

Barley trade in Milwaukee is only a little above the ratio of last year and still the recent sales of the grain show a price of 78 to 85 cents for the No. 2 grade, as compared with ruling prices for the same date last year of only 65 to 71 cents. Here is a gain of about 14 cents a bushel but it is not helping to increase marketing much.

The No. 3 White oats at Milwaukee has been selling at a price around 44 to 47 cents a bushel as compared with a ruling price of only 38 to 38½ cents for the same date last year. The oats trade here thus enjoys an increase in price of about nine cents a bushel, or between 20 and 25 per cent.

The No. 2 rye is bringing around 95 cents a bushel in Milwaukee at the present time. This compares with scales a year ago around 91 cents. The boost in rye is therefore very slight, only about four cents per bushel.

Corn is the grain which is showing spectacular advances for this season with the No. 2 Yellow selling around \$1.03 a bushel as compared with only about 80 cents a year ago. Corn is thus up about 23 cents per bushel, or nearly 30 per cent.

The advance in wheat is almost negligible with the No. 1 Dark Northern moving at \$1.39 to \$1.41, as compared with ruling prices of \$1.36 to \$1.39 for the same grades a year ago. The gain is only about two cents per bushel.

* * *

John D. Jones, former state commissioner of agriculture for Wisconsin says the small corn crop in the state this year will not be any great blow and will not have great significance as the stalks can be used for silage, while the lack of matured corn will have to be made up by the purchase of more ground feeds. He points out that Wisconsin never sells much corn in the markets, so that the present low yields, will mostly mean less feed for the hogs and other livestock on the average Wisconsin farm.

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The dredging contract for the erection of the new city car ferry ship on the Kinnickinnic River has been let to the Great Lakes Dock & Dredging Company for 31½ cents per cubic yard. The total cost of the new city dock will be in excess of \$600,000.

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Carl Aken and Leo S. Hatch have been elected as members of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce.

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Dean H. L. Russell of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture estimates that the recent rains in Wisconsin were worth millions of dollars for the late crops of the state. However, he maintains that the heavy showers came too late to save the corn crop of the state which was too far gone to be rescued.

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The Milwaukee grain trade had another of the periodical accidents when two men were killed and two were overcome by carbon dioxide gas in a grain bin at the Rialto Elevator on Pittsburgh Avenue and Lake Street. The dead, both employees of the Donahue-Stratton Company, grain merchants, were Frank Cogaine, married, aged 33 and Frank Pohalski, also married and aged 39. Those who were overcome were Walter Oesterrich, city fireman and John Weiman, car loader, employed at the same elevator.

After the two men still living were taken out by city firemen, the bodies of the two men dead were hoisted out of their 85 foot high prison in a thrilling rescue and then lowered 100 feet to the ground in the life jackets of the rescue squad. When the seriousness of the accident became apparent, District Chief of Firemen Harry Johnston sent a call for additional squad men and respirators, while Chief Peter Stenkellner, fearing a repetition of the tunnel disaster of 1922 when five men were killed, also hurried to the scene.

The men met death on the inside of one of the old

bins of the Rialto Elevator. Cogaine was sent down to examine the condition of the corn in one of the bins. The top of the bin is on a level with the platform of the work house. The top of the corn was only about 20 feet down from the work platform. Cogaine went down the ladder inside of the bin but had barely reached bottom when he was seen to collapse. Pohalski was sent down to investigate and he had hardly reached the other workers but fortunately no more men were sent down until the fire department was called. A fireman was sent down with a gas mask but he soon staggered and gave the signal for support. It was now apparent that the deadly gas was carbon dioxide. The next move was to equip men with oxygen helmets and they went down to the bottom of the bin without any bad effects. Life jackets were speedily attached to the two men first to enter the elevator. They were hurriedly removed to the ground and pulmoxors applied but without avail.

Milwaukee grain men greatly regret the accident but no one is held culpable as the presence of the deadly carbon dioxide was entirely unknown when the inspection was first started.

* * *

Milwaukee grain stocks are steadily climbing and it is expected they will very soon reach the 4,000,000 bushel mark or higher, as compared with a little more than 2,000,000 bushels a short time ago. The wheat in store at the opening of the month of September was 579,000 bushels, the corn total was 944,000 bushels. Oats led all grains with an aggregate of 1,807,000 bushels. The rye holdings are very light with only 21,000 bushels and the barley stock is 142,000 bushels. The total of grain in store according to the latest figures is 3,495,000 bushels.

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The amendment to Rule 24 of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, establishing new grades for flaxseed has been adopted by ballot of the entire membership and becomes effective immediately.

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The Finance Committee of the Milwaukee Chamber has fixed the interest rate on advances at 6 per cent.

CINCINNATI

WALLACE FORSTE CORRESPONDENT

THE wheat market here for the month of August showed good demand in the first week. Prices seemed to be more stabilized and daily fluctuations narrower, with No. 2 Red selling 2½ cents higher than the close in the last week. While millers complained of the inactivity of flour buyers to place orders, they were active buyers of wheat, especially in the last two days of the week. Selling and consignment of wheat was done freely by farmers it was shown by increased receipts, although considerable tonnage was shipped direct to Norfolk according to reports. The amount of wheat received in the market during July was 1,046 cars as compared to receipts in July 1926 of 708 cars. Inspections for the week were 350 cars.

Demand for wheat was quite active in the early part of the second week but lack of ocean freight room curtailed loading here in the latter days of the week. Elevators continued to take most of the offerings for shipment to Norfolk, but reported a good milling demand. Mill agents and jobbers claimed the flour trade as unimproved. The market was firm with prices 3½ cents higher than the previous week. Receipts were smaller with a larger percentage of inferior grain, due to recent rains.

The market for wheat lacked interest in the third week's trading as mills and elevators were completely filled and exports restricted. Dealers, jobbers and millers found it difficult to secure middlings. Other products were easily obtained. On Wednesday exports were resumed and an active demand prevailed, but receipts fell off materially and totaled around 100 cars as compared to 400 for the previous week.

Receipts continued small during the fourth week with demand in excess of offerings. Export sales out of elevators were especially large and totaled 500,000 bushels, 350,000 of which were sold on the last day of the week. Milling demand was improved, but was confined to mills with storage space. Flour demand continued slow with nothing to disturb the mill feed situation. Premiums on dry high protein wheat were also slightly extended but all grades showed an advance over quotations for the previous week.

The closing days of the month showed a much better milling demand, due to improvement in the flour trade, and to high milling feed prices. There was practically nothing doing for exports, as prices were entirely out of line with values here. Light receipts fairly sustained prices which were reduced slightly, in spite of heavy option losses.

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Prices for corn were on the increase here with a slight set back during the third week of the month when prices went down nearly to those of the first

THE AMERICAN ELEVATOR AND GRAIN TRADE

September 15, 1927

173

week's index. The cash market was strong with prices ranging higher throughout. Demand was good especially in the second week but during the third week milling demand lessened for White, while Mixed moved slowly with the result that prices dropped. The demand for cash continued in the fourth week for Yellow and premiums over White were paid readily by retailers and elevators.

* * *

Demand for oats exceeded offerings throughout the month. The market opened bullish and continued so for the first seven days. Unfavorable Government reports caused the market to continue and active buying credited to cereal interests was strengthening to the market early in the second week but following Government reports which placed this year's estimate higher than last, futures weakened. Demand was slow but sufficient to take care of moderate receipts. In the third week's trading, demand seemed slower with higher receipts than in several weeks. Receipts were disappointing in the fourth week with good local cash demand and buyers eagerly snatching all offers testing over 30 pounds and of good color. In the last days of the month, despite bullish news, prices for both futures and cash were lowered because of the weakness of wheat and corn.

ST. LOUIS
FAIRMOUNT CORRESPONDENT

THE members of the Merchants Exchange were very much surprised to learn that E. L. Stancliff had resigned his position as manager of the Plant Flour Mills Company, with which he has been connected for the past three years. Mr. Stancliff came to St. Louis from Crete, Neb. Mr. Stancliff was very much liked by the members who regret that he has severed his connections with the Plant Milling Company. He was replaced by Morris A. Wilkins. Mr. Wilkins is a native of Mexico, Mo., where his parents reside and was connected with the Kell organization as assistant manager of the Oklahoma City Mill & Elevator Company. Mr. Wilkins has made an application for membership of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange.

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W. T. Brooking has recovered from his automobile accident and is moving around as of yore. Mr. Brooking while touring through Kansas had a serious accident, his machine toppling over into a gully. The trade here are glad to have Mr. Brooking with them.

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Carl H. Langenberg of the Langenberg Bros. Grain Company has returned from his vacation and is brown as a berry.

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Ed. Rouscy, manager of the Owaneco Farmers Cooperative Association of Owaneco, Ill., was a visitor on the Exchange on August 11.

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Chas. J. Hezel, president of the Hezel Milling Company, has sold his interests in that corporation to his brother, Edward Hezel and has been connected with the Korte Realty & Loan Company of this city. Mr. Hezel has been a member of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange for the past 30 years and is very favorably known to the members.

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The Black & White Milling Company's feed and corn mill at East St. Louis, was totally destroyed by fire on August 7. The office, which was a separate building, was saved. E. C. Andrews is president of the Black & White Milling Company. It is rumored that negotiations are on the way with the owners of the Golden Grain Milling Company, whose plant has not been operating for some years.

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It is estimated that over 1,000,000 bushels of wheat has been shipped for export via the barge line to New Orleans during the month of August.

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It is reported that a syndicate held by Clifford Cornell, president of the Cornell Seed Company, has purchased the business of D. I. Bushnell & Co., one of the oldest firms here handling field seeds. The business will be operated under the old name. D. I. Bushnell, the founder of the business, died several years ago. Since his demise the business has been under the management of Robert W. Pommer, who was a partner of Mr. Bushnell for many years. He was assisted by George Green, formerly of the Illinois Seed Company, of Chicago, and Mr. Pommer's nephew, Carl R. Pommer. Carl R. Pommer will continue under the new management. It is also rumored that the same interests are aiming to secure control of the Plant Seed Company and Agricultural Seed Company.

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The membership of the Merchants Exchange was shocked to learn of the sudden death of O. J. Wooldridge, who departed this life at 10 p. m., September

7. Mr. Wooldridge was on Exchange all day on the day of his death. Mr. Wooldridge was connected with the Fuller Wooldridge Commission Company of this city. He is a native of Boonville, Mo., and his funeral will take place at Boonville, Mo. He is survived by his mother who lives in Boonville, and is about 80 years old, also by one brother and two married sisters. Mr. Wooldridge has been connected with the grain business for the past 25 or 26 years. His first employment was with the old firm of G. L. Graham & Co., now the Martin Grain Company. Later he was traveling representative of the John Mullally Commission Company, leaving their employ to enter into partnership with Mr. Fuller, forming the Fuller Wooldridge Commission Company. Mr. Wooldridge was a bachelor.

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There were liberal deliveries of No. 2 Yellow corn on September contract, a large share of the deliveries, about 300 cars, was made in the original cars on track; all corn was taken by the Ralston Purina Company and went to their local storage elevator.

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Joseph H. Flynn has applied for membership on transfer from Charles H. Kenser. Mr. Flynn is connected with the Plant Milling Corporation.

GRAIN NEWS FROM BOSTON

By L. C. BREED

Henry A. Bascomb of Lord & Webster Company, Boston, and E. H. Day of J. Cushing & Co., Fitchburg, Mass., were in attendance at the National Hay Convention at St. Louis. They also attended the hay convention at Syracuse, N. Y.

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William D. Fulton, formerly engaged in the grain business in Boston, but who is now living in Switzerland, was among the visitors to the Exchange this month.

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William L. Miles, a grain dealer of South Portland, Me., has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of \$3,243 and assets of \$1,874. Creditors include the Eastern Grain Company of Portland, to the extent of \$1,874, of which \$1,043 is secured.

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A novelty among the grain arrivals at Boston recently, was a shipment of 365 sacks of small red maize from the Argentine, South America.

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Carl W. Woods of Needham, Mass., doing business in flour brokerage, has been admitted to active membership in the Boston Grain and Flour Exchange.

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During the month, there has been a normal demand for the season for corn and oats, with prices in line with western markets. Owing to remarkably fine pasture, the sale of feedstuffs has not been up to the average in volume for the month. Boston dealers have been very slow in stocking up and at times there has been a shortage of spot and in transit bran and middlings. Western mills in some instances are sold ahead, and in other cases are not running on full time, and in consequence offerings are light. No Canadian mill feed is being offered. Dealers in chicken wheat report a steady demand which at present it is difficult to meet. Almost all orders are filled with milling wheat, there being no rejected wheat available. There are no offerings of burnt wheat. Of late years there have been but few elevators burned, doubtless owing to better construction and safeguarding than formerly was the case.

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Seed dealers report a fair demand for grass seed and winter rye for fall planting. A noteworthy development in New England is the steady increase in growing Alfalfa.

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In the Boston market the movement of hay is light. The supply on hand is not large and the demand is only seasonably fair. Prices are ruling steady. The outlook is for a large crop, but rainy weather is delaying cutting. Receipts of hay for the month of August were 160 cars. Straw, 9 cars.

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Stocks of grain in regular elevators as of August 27, were as follows: Wheat, 62,457 bushels; corn, 2,146 bushels; oats, 12,881 bushels; malt, 2,292 bushels.

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Receipts of grain at Boston during the month of August, as tabulated by the Boston Grain and Flour Exchange, were as follows: Wheat, 30,675 bushels; corn, 900 bushels; oats, 52,700 bushels; rye, 3,675 bushels; malt, 3,450 bushels; mill feed, 138 tons; corn meal, 200 barrels; oatmeal, 21,633 cases and 200 sacks.

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Among the visitors to the Exchange during the month of August outside of New England, were the following: H. B. Damon, Akron, Ohio; H. Bingham, Indianapolis, Ind.; W. J. Doyle, Chatham, N. Y.; E. Nattkemper, Decatur, Ill.; L. T. Purdy, Lake Helen, Fla.; J. Hastings Otis, Millbrook, N. Y.; H. C. Fisher, Minneapolis, Minn.; F. O. Seaver, New York, N. Y.; W. J. Grover, Kansas City, Mo.; J. L. Sporer, San Francisco, Calif.; James Aiken, Youngstown, Ohio; L. W. Todd, Lennon, Mich.; M. J. Metz, Minneapolis, Minn.

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS

Following are receipts and shipments of grain, etc., at the leading terminal markets in the United States for August:

BALTIMORE—Reported by Jas. B. Hessong, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce:

	Receipts	Shipments
Wheat, bus..	2,945,222	4,436,718
Corn, bus....	36,269	21,747
Oats, bus....	83,659	111,459
Barley, bus..	117,371	5,595
Rye, bus....	10,777	23,413
Malt, bus....	12,518	17,314
Millfeed, tons	1,301	964
Straw, tons..	50	27
Hay, tons....	617	801
Flour, bbls..	130,491	161,296

CHICAGO—Reported by J. J. Fones, secretary of the Board of Trade:

	Receipts	Shipments
Wheat, bus..	17,002,000	14,907,000
Corn, bus....	5,922,000	2,769,000
Oats, bus....	7,543,000	7,752,000
Barley, bus..	3,281,000	1,567,000
Rye, bus....	295,000	286,000
Timothy Seed, lbs.	6,548,000	5,907,000
Clover Seed, lbs.	64,000	366,000
Other Grass Seed, lbs..	1,403,000	1,494,000
Flax Seed, bus....	349,000	107,000
Hay, tons....	6,251	8,768
Flour, bbls..	1,008,000	1,258,000

CINCINNATI—Reported by J. A. Hallam, chief inspector of the Board of Trade, Inc.:

	Receipts	Shipments
Wheat, bus..	1,254,400	1,556,800
Shelled Corn, bus....	336,000	618,800
Oats, bus....	474,000	522,000
Barley, bus..	4,200	8,400
Rye, bus....	28,000	28,000
Grain		
Sorghums ..	2,800	8,400
Buckwheat ..	1,400	.....
Ear Corn, bus	6,000	28,000
Feed, tons....	210	2,040
Hay, tons....	3,839	4,312

DULUTH—Reported by Chas. F. MacDonald, secretary of the Board of Trade:

	Receipts	Shipments
Wheat, bus..	5,251,876	4,627,608
Corn, bus....	13,279	13,375
Oats, bus....	24,922	117,239
Barley, bus..	2,380,752	576,102
Rye, bus....	1,894,296	565,171
Flax Seed, bus....	97,623	184,555
Flour, bbls..	513,015	679,160

PORT WILLIAM, ONT.—Reported by E. A. Ursell, Statistician of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada:

	Receipts	Shipments
Wheat, bus..	2,399,292	1,521,030
Corn, bus....	214,879	704,097
Oats, bus....	389,799	549,224
Barley, bus..	145,382	237,670
Flax Seed, bus....	75,022	61,095

INDIANAPOLIS—Reported by Wm. H. Howard, secretary of the Board of Trade:

	Receipts	Shipments
Wheat, bus..	1,571,000	1,530,000
Corn, bus....	1,315,000	898,000
Oats, bus....	1,666,000	1,786,000
Rye, bus....	465,600	18,000
Flour, bbls..	29,532	43,744

KANSAS CITY—Reported by W. R. Scott, secretary of the Board of Trade:

	Receipts	Shipments
Wheat, bus..	17,722,600	17,073,000
Corn, bus....	1,306,500	904,500
Oats, bus....	626,000	470,000
Barley, bus..	244,800	32,000
Rye, bus....	90,000	171,000
Bran and Shorts, tons	5,200	9,680
Hay, tons....	16,236	21,324
Flour, bbls..	66,950	93,925

THE AMERICAN ELEVATOR AND GRAIN TRADE

Forty-Sixth Year

MILWAUKEE—Reported by H. A. Plumb, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce:

	Receipts	Shipments	1927	1926
Wheat, bus..	2,551,680	2,077,500	2,421,964	1,969,342
Corn, bus....	751,840	214,600	738,471	166,375
Oats, bus....	2,822,100	2,382,120	890,080	472,600
Barley, bus..	1,243,840	1,123,820	149,821	153,399
Rye, bus....	54,000	127,350	18,294	22,650
Timothy Seed, lbs....	480,000	.....	87,075	
Clover Seed, lbs....	169,880	244,920	112,265	
Flax Seed, lbs....	22,880	28,600	.....
Hay, tons....	492	441	228	144
Flour, bbls..	323,921	210,650	34,884	11,200
Feed, tons....	9,120	6,660	11,656	6,177
Malt, bus....	50,315	87,400	366,756	328,800

NEW YORK—Reported by H. Heinzer, Statistician of the Produce Exchange:

	Receipts	Shipments	1927	1926
Wheat, bus..	5,295,170	7,282,100	4,632,000	4,030,000
Corn, bus....	674,000	117,000	.....
Oats, bus....	171,000	876,000	216,000	140,000
Barley, bus..	1,272,700	1,355,400	1,088,000	848,000
Rye, bus....	6,000	921,500	2,000	.....
Timothy Seed, bags....	.....	17	.....
Clover Seed, bags....	230	33	.....
Flax Seed, bus....	926,500	127,500	.....
Hay, tons....	4,069	4,200	.....
Flour, bbls..	847,318	1,003,000	286,000	258,000

OMAHA—Reported by F. P. Manchester, secretary of the Omaha Grain Exchange:

	Receipts	Shipments	1927	1926
Wheat, bus..	10,716,800	4,603,200	9,312,800	3,010,000
Corn, bus....	1,681,400	1,682,800	2,212,000	1,068,200
Oats, bus....	984,000	1,660,000	458,000	1,406,000
Barley, bus..	371,200	180,800	238,000	121,600
Rye, bus....	246,400	190,400	254,400	161,000

PEORIA—Reported by John R. Lofgren, secretary of the Board of Trade:

	Receipts	Shipments	1927	1926
Wheat, bus..	220,750	381,600	198,000	355,200
Corn, bus....	2,272,700	1,475,800	1,076,300	653,700
Oats, bus....	1,337,800	1,328,000	566,700	630,100
Barley, bus..	242,000	113,400	121,800	44,800
Rye, bus....	10,800	1,200	6,000	1,200
Mill Feed, tons	30,580	20,440	36,286	28,553
Hay, tons....	11,150	5,760	550	100
Flour, bbls..	217,700	239,500	224,400	226,300

PHILADELPHIA—Reported by A. B. Clemmer, Secretary of the Commercial Exchange:

	Receipts	Shipments	1927	1926
Wheat, bus..	2,131,036	1,789,572	1,010,132	1,280,035
Corn, bus....	30,910	94,214	.....
Oats, bus....	132,274	89,759	124,949	.....
Barley, bus..	.....	1,235	.....
Rye, bus....	6,045	14,765	.....
Flour, bbls..	188,406	188,167	10,682	11,272

PORTLAND, ORE.—Reported by R. J. Patterson, Mgr. of The Merchants' Exchange:

	Receipts	Shipments	1927	1926
Wheat, bus..	9,332,200	7,023,800	4,450,090	3,582,824
Corn, bus....	160,500	117,000	.....	180
Oats, bus....	255,000	302,500	1,844	25,766
Barley, bus..	38,400	30,400	.....
Rye, bus....	18,000	15,000	.....

SAN FRANCISCO—Reported by J. J. Sullivan, Chief Inspector of the Chamber of Commerce:

	Receipts	Shipments	1927	1926
Wheat, tons..	3,977	8,596	.....
Corn, tons....	1,110	3,920	.....
Oats, tons ..	727	2,606	.....
Barley, tons..	40,749	36,807	.....
Bran, tons...	286	187	.....
Beans, sacks...	25,008	15,842	.....
Foreign Beans, sacks....	25,620	10,394	.....
Hay, tons....	5,044	5,525	.....

ST. LOUIS—Reported by Acting Secretary of the Merchants Exchange:

	Receipts	Shipments	1927	1926
Wheat, bus..	6,897,800	5,699,400	3,601,238	3,501,743
Corn, bus....	1,730,400	1,331,800	1,237,000	1,019,010
Oats, bus....	2,076,000	2,356,000	1,632,000	1,498,000
Barley, bus..	115,200	121,600	1,027,200	9,600
Rye, bus....	96,200	61,100	40,300	22,100
Kafir Corn, bus....	58,800	27,600	30,000	20,400
Hay, tons....	4,608	3,740	948	1,536
Flour, bbls..	511,220	577,750	351,374	551,943

SUPERIOR—Reported by J. W. Connor, Secretary of the Wisconsin Grain & Warehouse Commission:

	Receipts	Shipments	1927	1926
Wheat, bus..	3,559,561	3,475,630	2,918,581	995,660
Corn, bus....	14,850	14,379	.....
Oats, bus....	27,651	87,495	79,056	113,678
Barley, bus..	2,419,145	613,658	1,747,700	483,895
Rye, bus....	1,146,251	223,114	784,392	96,612
Flax, bus....	38,711	96,099	.....	93,099
Bonded Wheat, bus....	12,683	2,969	5,450	.....
Bonded Oats, bus....	660	8,235	.....
Bonded Rye, bus....	4,415	4,790	.....
Bonded Barley, bus....	.....	1,840	.....
Bonded Flax, bus....	.....	12,637	.....

TOLEDO—Reported by A. Gassaway, Secretary of the Produce Exchange:

	Receipts	Shipments	1927	1926
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THE AMERICAN ELEVATOR AND GRAIN TRADE

TRANSPORTATION

HEAVY PACIFIC TONNAGE PREDICTED

The movement of grain to Vancouver this year will jump to 75,000,000 bushels through the reduction in the rail rate to 20 cents, awarded by the Dominion Railways Board, in the opinion of G. McGeer, the Province of British Columbia rail freight rates expert. If the order is carried out, he declared, Vancouver will become one of the greatest grain ports in the world.

British Columbia still has a complaint, he said in a recent address to a Liberal organization. The 978-mile haul to Quebec is 18 cents and the 842-mile haul to Vancouver 20 cents. He did not care how low the Quebec rate was if it diverted business from New York, but "Vancouver, in as much competition with New York as Quebec, wants equal treatment with Quebec."

GRAIN CAR ROTATION SPEEDY

Under strictly enforced rules of the car service division of the national railroad association, eastern and southeastern roads are constantly returning the western-owned box cars to their home lines as rapidly as possible with the result that approximately 750 empties daily pass westward through St. Louis and Chicago.

Since the heavy crop movement of 1924, western roads have installed nearly 65,000 new and rebuilt box cars of which about 25,000 were on southwestern lines, and 20,000 each on northwestern and central western lines. The average carrying capacity of the box cars owned by western lines today is 40.1 tons, compared with 38.6 tons three years ago.

HAY RATE READJUSTMENT

Under recent date the Texas Railroad Commission issued its circular No. 7312, as follows:

"It is ordered by the Railroad Commission of Texas that notice be and the same is hereby given to all railroad companies and receivers operating lines of railway in this state, as well as to all shippers and other interested parties, that in connection with the above numbered and entitled cause covered by notice issued under Circular No. 7289 dated July 8, 1927, the Commission will, at its September term, 1927, also take up and consider the matter of an application filed with it by and on behalf of rates to govern in connection with the transportation of Alfalfa hay, carloads, between points in Texas:

1. Cancellation of the special rates on Alfalfa hay from all points shown in Paragraph (c) of Item 65 of the Commission's Commodity Tariff No. 2-D, as reproduced under Item 2346, Supplement C to Texas Lines Tariff No. 2-J.

2. The establishment of the mileage scales of rates and differentials shown in Items 2331 and 2332-B, Supplement 5, to Texas Lines Tariff No. 2-J, on Alfalfa hay, carloads, between points in Texas, in lieu of the scale of rates provided in Item No. 2350 of Texas Lines Tariff No. 2-J.

SEED RATES SLASHED BY THREE NORTH-WESTERN RAILROADS

Three railroads serving North Dakota, the Soo Line, Northern Pacific and Great Northern, announce plans to assist North Dakota farmers by granting one-half rates on seed grains moving both into and within the state. This move is being made to aid farmers whose supplies of seed are short as a result of drought damage to North Dakota grain during the spring and early summer of last year.

The reduced rates, covering both intrastate and interstate shipments of seed, are effective from seed houses and grain elevators in Minneapolis as well as on consignments from one North Dakota point to another. The three roads, however, announced that application of the lower rates is restricted to North Dakota counties, whose commissioners, county agents or auditors will set up the machinery for financing the seed purchases and supervise the seed distribution.

The half rates will permit grain growers to take advantage, at lower cost, of the credit accommodations which the United States Government has provided, through enactment of a law appropriating \$6,000,000 to finance seed purchases in the Northwest. The official county organizations, on whose co-operation the three railroads insist in the handling of seed at reduced rates, will act as distributing agents for the Federal funds as well as for seed credit which may be provided from private or local governmental sources. The half rates parallel those put in effect recently by the Minneapolis & St Louis, Milwaukee and Northwestern railways, on seed shipments into and within South Dakota.

H. M. WEBSTER was removed as wheat buyer for the state mill and elevator at Grand Forks, N. D., by Governor A. G. Sorlie. C. A. Bell was appointed to take his place.

THE GRAIN WORLD

IN the Novorossiisk Port an additional new grain elevator with a capacity of 3,000,000 poods (1 pood equals 36.11 pounds) is to be built as well as oil cake stores with a capacity of 900,000 poods. The grain piers are to be deepened. It is planned to build additional branch railroads. The port and its facilities are being modernized. Source: *Economic Life*, Moscow, July 31, 1927.)

ACCORDING to a report from E. Humes, assistant trade commissioner at Rome, dated August 16, 1927, the use of wheat flour in sweets, pastry, etc., is forbidden. Furthermore, the importation of wheat flour having a milling extraction of less than 80 per cent is forbidden, an exception being made of Semolina for the manufacture of alimentary pastes. Ordinary wheat flour having a milling extraction of less than 80 per cent may be imported when it is proven that it is to be used in the manufacture of sweets, cakes, pastry, and biscuits for export.

FOR the first five months of 1926 and 1927 Roumanian exports of cereals compared as follows: 1926,—481,843 metric tons; 1927,—1,311,139 metric tons.

RUSSIAN GRAIN EXPORTS

THE Russian Grain Export Trust is installing machinery for the loading and unloading of grain in south Russian ports. This new equipment together with that already on hand in these ports will accelerate the loading and unloading of the grain.

The Sea Canal leading to the Port of Taganrog will be completed before the opening of the new grain export campaign. It will permit the ocean going steamers to take grain without reloading on the open roadstead. The deepening of the sea canal to the Port of Rostov will permit ocean going vessels to reach this port directly. This grain export trust will control the grain elevators formerly under the control of the State Bank. This will reduce the overhead expenses and simplify the loading of grain. All the necessary tonnage for grain exporting has already been secured. During the current year for the first time, this Russian Grain Export Trust intends to export flour.—*Foodstuffs 'Round the World*.

THE preliminary estimate of the present wheat crop issued by the Italian Government is 220,440,000 bushels or about the same as last year, according to a report of Assistant Trade Commissioner Humes at Rome, although the commissioner states that in all previous years the government has erred somewhat on the side of over estimates. Wheat imports into Italy for the first six months of 1927 were 1,590,353 metric tons as against 1,239,296 metric tons for the same period last year. (One ton equals 36.74 bushels.)

ASSISTANT Trade Commissioner Warren Ullrich at Mexico City reports, under date of August 19, that the Mexican Department of Agriculture has recently placed the 1927 crop harvested in the spring at 11,084,571 bushels; this is much larger than the 1926 crop which was estimated at 6,702,666 bushels. There is always, of course, a demand for American wheat and flour for mixing purposes, as well as a demand on the Gulf Coast and the Peninsula of Yucatan where it is cheaper to bring American wheat than to import from the interior on account of higher freight rates but indications are that on the whole imports for the year will be smaller than in previous years.

ACCORDING to a cablegram from Commercial Attaché Dye, dated August 26, 1927, cereal shipments will soon decline strongly after one of most successful seasons in Argentine history with prices low but volume very high. General agricultural conditions good with weather favorable to new wheat, linseed, and oat crops. Corn exports continuing at highest level in history and quality generally high. Linseed prices slightly weakened with little demand from the United States, Europe taking bulk.

THE Board of Railway Commissioners issued judgment August 26, ordering that export rate on grain via Vancouver shall have same advantages as grain for export eastward. Reduction on grain rates from head of lakes eastward was also ordered. Reduction via Quebec from 34.5 to 18.34 cents per hundredweight. Rate to Montreal on parity with rate to Quebec, according to cable from Assistant Trade Commissioner at Ottawa.

GRAIN AND ACREAGE IN POLAND

THE first estimates of grain acreage in Poland in 1927 show increases over 1926. The estimates of grain production published August 17 placed rye production about 6,000,000 bushels above 1926, wheat 3,000,000 above, barley 10,000,000 above, and oats 16,000,000 above. Acting Agricultural Commissioner L. V. Steere at Berlin reports that the cold rainy weather prevailing over Northern Poland has been unfavorable to the cereal crops. He states that much grain is still in the fields and that the outlook is below previous reports.

WHEAT cutting in Canada is not expected to be general until the last of August and in some cases later, according to a report published August 20 by the Manitoba Free Press. The report states that fully three weeks of good weather without further frost

or rain and wind are needed for a good harvest. Normal or slightly below normal temperatures for the week ending August 21 were reported to the United States Weather Bureau.

EUROPEAN WHEAT PRODUCTION AND GROWING CONDITIONS

NO change has been reported during the week in the wheat production outlook of European countries. The cold rainy weather reported previously over northern northwestern and central Europe a week ago continued during the week ending August 25, according to a cabled report to the United States Department of Agriculture. It is considered that the unfavorable weather has damaged the cereal crops in countries north of Paris, Cologne, Dresden and Warsaw where much grain is still in the fields. The grain outlook in Poland is considerably below previous reports. The French wheat crop is still estimated to be above last year but the quality has been damaged. The German crops are thought to have been reduced during the week, especially in the north, where rye is important.—*Foreign Crops and Markets*.

TOTAL wheat production reported to date by 25 countries is 2,578,000,000 bushels as compared with 2,534,000,000 bushels in 1926.

RYE PRODUCTION

FIFTEEN countries of the northern hemisphere which produced nearly 50 per cent of the estimated world total production in 1926 now report a production of 468,894,000 bushels, an increase of about 70,000,000 bushels or 17.6 per cent over 1926. The North American crop is forecast at 78,094,000 bushels an increase of 25,000,000 bushels or 47 per cent over 1926. Thirteen European countries report a production of 390,800,000 bushels which is an increase of 45,000,000 over 1926, when these countries produced over 46 per cent of the total European crop aside from Russia. Of the remaining 54 per cent Germany, Czechoslovakia, France and Sweden make up almost the total. Germany alone last year produced a third of the European crop exclusive of Russia.

THE 1927 production of oats in 17 countries of the northern hemisphere, which produced nearly three-fifths of the world production in 1926, shows an increase of nearly 3 per cent over 1926. Sixteen foreign countries estimate production in 1927 at 950,000,000 bushels as compared with 916,000,000 bushels in 1926. The United States reports 1,279,000,000 bushels production in 1927 as compared with 1,250,000,000 bushels in 1926.

OPERATION OF AUSTRALIAN POOLS

VOLUNTARY pools operate in all the wheat states. The pools in some of the states are financed by the Commonwealth Bank, while western Australia and south Australia receive their financial assistance from an English co-operative society. The initial advance paid to growers by the voluntary pools is \$0.81 per bushel at the country station, and they receive dividends throughout the year as the wheat is sold. The pool receipts this year were much larger than the past two years and it is estimated that they will handle between 30 per cent and 40 per cent of the crop this season. The extra support for the pool this year is due to the high freights and the low price ruling in Australia compared with the past two seasons. Australian wheat growers are content to sell their wheat freely when they can get \$1.22 at country stations, but owing to the high freights and lower prices overseas, growers have only been offered \$1.09 at their country railway stations and rather than sell at this price they have supported the voluntary pools.

So far pool sales have been small and it looks as though they will hold their collections until May or June, in the hope of getting better prices. The private shippers operating throughout Australia, and millers, bought freely in December, but their operations since have been light. However, they are carrying a fair percentage of the growers' wheat on storage, against which they have made private advances.—*Foreign Crops and Markets*.

PRODUCTION of corn is increasing very rapidly in the Province of Alberta, Canada. A few years ago it was producing very little, while last year it raised more than \$1,000,000 worth, mostly in the southern part.

FRANCE imported 7,800,000 bushels of oats in 1926, as compared with 10,300,000 bushels in 1925 and 3,500,000 bushels in 1924. Imports of barley and corn were heavier in 1926 than in either of the preceding years.

THE exportation of wheat from Italy has been forbidden for another year. The restriction has been effective since August 1924, having been extended for periods of varying length from time to time.

THE END PRODUCTS OF PENN FEEDS

Someone has figured that 1,368,800,000 eggs were produced in Pennsylvania last year.

If you had all of them in a market basket, it would weigh 85,000 tons.

If you attempted to count them, it would take you 75 years, working eight hours a day.

If they were placed end to end, they would reach 43,000 miles—almost twice around the world.

If they were all shipped to market at one time, it would take a train 63 miles long.

That's the reason Pennsylvania is talking eggs these days along with many other states. It's National Egg Week.—Weekly News Bulletin, State Department of Agriculture.

HAY, STRAW AND FEED

SIX years ago when the Blamberg-Bixler Company of Baltimore, Md., was incorporated, it was in December, 1921, to be exact, the company was intent upon making its business, that of handling grain and seeds, a success. Why shouldn't it? Its location was good—Baltimore is a port of entry on the Patapsco River six miles from the Chesapeake Bay, and its railroad facilities are of the best. It is the terminal for the Baltimore & Ohio; the Western Maryland; Western Maryland & Tidewater; North Central; Maryland & Pennsylvania; Baltimore, Chesapeake & Atlantic; Maryland, Delaware and Virginia; Annapolis, Washington & Baltimore; and the Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington Railroads and is in addition served by the Washington, Baltimore & Annapolis Railroad. It has transportation facilities by water as well as by land, and steamships and sailing vessels ply between it and domestic and foreign ports. Baltimore has a population close to 800,000 people and in itself affords a good outlet for grain, seeds and feed.

The company which started out so propitiously as Blamberg-Bixler decided within nine months to change the name of the firm. The name often confused Blamberg-Bixler customers with one of the firm's Baltimore competitors. And so in the fall of 1922 the company was renamed the Baltimore Feed & Seed Company.

Again in October 1926, another change was made in the articles of the corporation, for it was decided to discontinue the handling of seeds and the name

Six Years Find
Firm Prospering

to handling grain conducts a very profitable feed business. It has established a trademark of "B-B-L" under which it sells a complete line of feeds for poultry, pigeons and livestock. "It has always been our policy to make 'B-B-L' feeds the very best quality and have developed our reputation on this basis rather than on a price basis", states briefly the company's position.

On January 1, 1927, the company made what it probably considers the most important step in the six years of its business career. It moved into a new location on a siding of the Pennsylvania Railroad with dockage facilities on the upper harbor of Baltimore. Machinery has been installed which will give the company a capacity of 360 tons of high grade feeds every 24 hours. Within a very short distance of the plant the Pennsylvania Railroad has a storage freight yard and this gives very good service on cars both in and out. Previous to moving to the new location, the company transacted its business mostly in less-than-carload lots, but now it has milling-in-transit privileges on the Pennsylvania and the feeds are being shipped all over the East.

The mill in which the Baltimore company is now

boiler of 20 horsepower and 14 electric motors, of 164 kilowatts and furnished by the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company. Central station power is purchased.

In order that the "B-B-L" feed may be of uniform quality and of the very best that science and skill can make it, the company maintains a well equipped laboratory for analyzing its feeds. And the results show that it pays.

In addition to the excellent railroad and steamship transportation facilities which the Baltimore Feed & Grain Company enjoys, the company maintains three motor trucks of 10½ tons' capacity which make service a reality.

Again, the slogan of the company—"It has always been our policy to make 'B-B-L' feeds the very best quality and have developed our reputation on this basis rather than on a price basis"—holds bright prospects for this enterprising Baltimore company.

NEW OMAHA INSPECTOR

Jacob C. Pederson has been appointed chief inspector for the Omaha Hay Exchange and will devote his entire time to that office. Mr. Pederson was formerly of the firm of Suttie-Pederson Company, receivers and shippers of hay at Omaha but sold his interest in that firm to Mr. Suttie who has since then organized the Suttie-Peckham Company.

The new company is a member of the National Hay Association and the Omaha Grain Exchange. The firm will specialize in Alfalfa hay, although it handles all kinds of hay.

A MARKET FOR FEED

A survey has been made by the United States Department of Agriculture in regard to the number of cattle in the United States between 1850 and 1926. The report shows that the numbers of dairy cattle in the states have shown a fairly steady tendency to increase, the numbers recorded in the last three years being the largest. Beef cattle have fluctuated considerably, and 1894 was the banner year for them. The number of beef cattle in 1926 was 26,813,000 which is a decline of over 9,000,000 in the past six years. It is 45 years since there was as small a number of beef cattle in existence.

CANADIANS GIVEN WARNING

The Dominion of Canada Agricultural Department has issued a warning to its farmers against exports to the United States. The statement issued by the department is:

"The attention of farmers in the hay shipping sections of Canada is drawn to the warning given by the United States Department of Agriculture that shippers make certain of their market before baling and shipping poor quality hay."

"There is a record hay crop in prospect in the United States. There will probably be sufficient good hay to fill all requirements and poor hay will find a draggy market."

CANADA HAY ABROAD

Failure of England's hay crop this year will result in a heavy demand for Canadian hay from the United Kingdom, according to a cable received by the department of agriculture from Harrison Watson, trade commissioner for Canada in London.

British hay crop is one of the smallest in recent years, because of unseasonable spring weather, Mr. Watson reported. Cattle and horse breeders of the United Kingdom will have to import a big quantity of hay to carry their stock through the winter.

Production of hay in Canada will pass the 15,000,000 ton mark, the Department of Agriculture es-



PLANT OF THE BALTIMORE FEED AND GRAIN COMPANY, BALTIMORE, MD.

was changed to the Baltimore Feed & Grain Company, the name it still carries. The management remains practically the same as it was when the company was organized in 1921. G. Hartman Blamberg is president and general manager; Thorburn A. Bixler, treasurer; and William V. Lauterbach, secretary. Previous to incorporating this business, Mr. Blamberg was president and general manager of the Blamberg Bros., which had been in business in Baltimore for eight years at that time. Mr. Blamberg was at one time also connected with W. G. Scarlett & Co., of Baltimore in the capacity of manager of the feed department. Mr. Bixler was at one time with J. J. Buffington & Co., and the J. Bolgiano Seed Company. Mr. Lauterbach has been in the grain business for over 20 years. During the war he was associated with the United States Food Administration and later he was with the grain commission firm of Charles England & Co.

The Baltimore Feed & Grain Company in addition

located is at 2341 Boston Street and is under the direct management of Head Miller N. Epply.

It has a capacity of 360 tons per day of 24 hours and is in a four story brick building. The inside finish is of mill construction. The building is as nearly fire-proof as possible and is equipped with an automatic sprinkler system. The storage and warehouse buildings are both of wood construction and the molasses tanks, of 1,000 gallons capacity, are covered with metal. Three grain separators are in use, of Invincible, Howe and Monitor make.

There is one hammer mill, a Gruendler, and one attrition mill made by the Bauer Bros. Three feed mixers are in daily use, of Howes, Sprout-Waldron and Munson make. Eight Draver Feeders are in this mill as well as one feed packer. There are two automatic scales and two hand scales, which are used in packing "B-B-L" Feeds.

There are 90 feet of conveyor belts and 56 feet of spiral belting. Power is furnished by one steam

timates, with a value of about \$180,000,000. This will give the Dominion a large exportable surplus. Yields in Ontario, Quebec, and the Prairie Provinces are reported well above average.

Hay now ranks second to wheat as a revenue producer to Canadian farmers, the department says. Exports last year amounted to 321,731 tons worth \$3,246,170. The United States was the chief purchaser, taking 283,402 tons worth \$2,775,177, followed by the United Kingdom with 20,110 tons worth \$241,213. Fourteen countries are dependent on the Dominion for part of their annual hay supply.

BUYING HAY ON GRADE

By E. G. PORTER

Much has been said from time to time about buying hay on grade or the lack of buying it on grade especially in the country, after all we do buy hay on grade both country and city dealer. In the country we go to the farmer's barn and inspect his hay looking it over carefully and in our own mind at least grade that hay. If there is more than one grade we may take out our pencil and compute the value of each; we may average same and make our bid to the farmer a flat price, or we may make a price for each grade. I find no particular fault with either method, certainly no sane buyer really intends to pay as much for an inferior grade as the best grade. The country buyer has a legitimate kick if the hay is contracted in the mow and does not bale out the way it appeared, but that point should be settled before movement of the hay at shipping point. I have no sympathy of trying to make the farmer responsible for acceptance of the hay at destination. If the country dealer is a necessary factor in handling this business then the responsibility rests on him to know his business, and not "pass the buck."

Now, then, after buying of the farmer we grade and load his No. 1 and No. 2 in separate cars, at least that is our intention and practice. If one farmer does not have a full car of each grade we have two or more farmers draw to one car like grades of hay, and then we ship these cars on contracts we have made for the same grade.

Sounds all right don't it? It used to be all right, but it don't mean anything any more, except trouble. Why? because of confusion of grades, difference of opinion, unscrupulous dealing, and no enforceable contract or agreement as to grade.

And so as shippers we have come to a point in the hay business where different methods must be adopted or else abandon the business, to be forced out of a business we have been engaged in for a life time, is to admit we are licked and, personally, after following the business for 27 years I dislike to admit the licking and give up beaten.

It is true that auto, truck and tractor has deprived us of much of our markets but there is still a demand for an average crop in the United States. If our markets could be retained for United States production, and I feel under the present serious difficulties of agriculture that the tariff on Canadian hay should be increased to a point to keep it out of our markets.

Now why can't the business be carried on at a profit for the farmer, shipper and receiver? Well, first, there are enormous losses through rejections and the resulting demurrage charges and reshipping charges. It is nothing unusual to have \$50 or \$100 demurrage charges or combined charges of reshipping and demurrage that exhausts the final proceeds of the hay. There is also plenty of demurrage on cars shipped on commission or to be sold after arrival. These losses are generally borne by Mr. Shipper, and in the aggregate the loss is tremendous, it is an economical waste and a foolish one, it is not confined to poor hay alone but often occurs on No. 2 or No. 1 hay. I speak from experience.

Rejections by buyer on bad or lower markets saves him some money of course. But re-movement charges and demurrages helps no one except re-

venue for the carrier but it reflects on the hay business in general.

Well, what is the solution? I see nothing but continued trouble in the hay business, unless we establish grades in the country and buy and sell by those grades. It is the only economic thing to do, any system of grading that we can enforce contracts, is better than the present chaos. I am in favor of establishing Federal grades and inspection in the country because it seems that is the only method that can be enforced; it can be combined with the grading of other farm products by the same inspector, making it more economical. If an inspector could be located centrally in each hay shipping section in New York state and our association agree to buy and sell only on those grades and use this inspection I believe the problem would be solved. I am convinced that no one or two firms could accomplish much with all the rest going haphazard, but it must be at least state wide. The Bureau of Markets is ready to assist us when we can agree and sponsor the movement. I have had considerable correspondence, both at Albany and Washington. Some competent final inspection at the source of supply would benefit all. It would weed out the irresponsible dealer at both ends. In conclusion I would say, I well remember the time when shipping apples and potatoes was just as big a gamble and mess as the hay business is now. Every time the market was lower our cars were rejected, but thanks to Federal inspection, we can now enforce contracts and we can obtain inspection at shipping point. At any rate, I plead with you shippers if you wish to put agriculture on a business basis, fight for inspection and selling basis at the shipping end.

FEED MARKET IRREGULAR

Declining corn prices and an increased production of wheat feeds caused easier markets for wheat feeds and hominy feed during the week ending September 7. Gluten feed quotations were advanced while other feedstuffs ruled steady to firm, states the *Weekly Feed Market Review* of the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics. With corn 5-7 cents a bushel lower for the week, largely because of more favorable weather in the corn belt, and increased market receipts, buyers were disposed to take only enough feed for immediate needs and trading was of small volume at current levels. Linseed meal ruled barely steady but cottonseed meal and tankage were practically unchanged while Alfalfa meal was firm.

Wheat feeds declined 50 cents to \$2.50 a ton at important markets with shorts and middlings materially weaker than bran. Production was expected to show a further increase as the demand for flour has improved at the lower levels of wheat prices, and mills were anxious to make sales. Stocks in storage, however, are small according to trade reports, and a number of dealers have been buying on each decline. Bran prices ranged from steady at Omaha and Cincinnati to 50 cents lower at Buffalo and St. Louis, and \$1.25 lower at Chicago. Middlings declined \$1 at Buffalo, but at Minneapolis and Chicago they declined about \$2.50, while gray shorts worked \$1.50 lower at St. Louis and Omaha. Prices ruled steady at Texas points with mills reporting a good business with feeders and poultrymen, while a slight advance was noted at Atlanta. Demand was good at Los Angeles.

That the supply of wheat feeds was unusually small early this season, is shown by recent information. Both the production, and the imports of these feeds for July were the smallest for that month since 1923. The production of about 365,000 tons of wheat offal in July, estimated from census reports, fell nearly 55,000 tons below the unusually large output for that month last year, while imports of a little over 10,000 tons during July were less than half the corresponding figures one and two years back. Production has shown a sharp upturn recently, according to weekly reports of flour output at milling centers.

Linseed meal met a slackened demand in eastern markets while buyers in the Northwest were holding a basis of \$43.50 for 36 per cent, \$47.50 for 41 per

cent off in anticipation of an increased output from the crushings of new flaxseed. Mills at Buffalo were pressing sales, but were trying to maintain quotations and seemed to have only moderate amounts to sell. At Minneapolis some additional meal from out of town crushers had again been received recently.

Cottonseed meal averaged slightly higher although consuming demand seemed slack. Holders and buyers were considerably apart on their ideas as to prices. Buyers contended that prices had been advanced too rapidly, while holders were encouraged by private reports which claimed further damage to the cotton crop. Trading was quiet at Memphis, but some Texas mills were refusing orders for future shipment.

Gluten feed quotations were advanced during the week with trade reports suggesting a restricted production of this feed because of high prices for corn. Demand fell off at Buffalo at the advance, but was still fair while most of the plants had only moderate amounts to offer. Inquiries continued numerous at Chicago, where the plants were still behind on deliveries.

Hominy feed worked lower at most points in sympathy with the weakness in corn markets. Light production, however, held quotations nearly steady at Buffalo, where yellow feed was more freely offered than the white variety. Buying was quiet at Chicago, where prices declined about \$2 a ton. Quotations also worked \$2 lower at Omaha, although good demand was noted at that point from eastern markets.

Alfalfa meal held steady at Omaha and prices were quoted unchanged at Chicago, where there was a steady call for scattered lots, although best grades were slightly easier. Production was light at Kansas City, where the commercial plant was being remodeled. Good hay for milling continued in light supply at this point. Tankage continued to move readily with packers reporting a satisfactory inquiry from scattered sources. Quotations held steady.

FEEDS STILL HIGHER IN NEW YORK

By C. K. TRAFTON

The market for feeds in New York was featured during the past month by a further sharp advance in prices and a corresponding further shrinkage in the volume of business. At times only those buyers in urgent need of immediate supplies were willing to meet the higher views of sellers. A feature of the advance was the outstanding strength in bran which displaced middlings as the leader of the upturn. According to reports heard in some quarters a virtual famine of bran existed in this territory as the difficulty of securing supplies from New York City mills became still more pronounced, while out-of-town mills continued to run far behind on deliveries. Numerous buyers complained that all of the bran they had bought was long over-due, and as their insistent demands for shipment from the mills seemed to have little or no effect they found it necessary in some cases to buy bran in transit from the Northwest in order to cover their most urgent needs. Practically none of the mills are offering bran nearby or prompt shipment and the local spot basis has advanced to \$36.25, or over \$2 more than a month ago. Middlings shared in the buoyancy to a much lesser extent, the spot quotation being \$43.25 against \$43.10 a month ago. As a consequence the premium of middlings over bran was narrowed to \$7. Red Dog advanced over \$1, being quoted at \$54.75. Corn goods also advanced sharply, which served to further restrict business. White hominy advanced to \$46.10, against \$41.75 a month ago; White Yellow hominy is quoted at \$45.10 in an almost entirely nominal way as the few offers in sight are of extremely small quantities. There has been little doing in cottonseed oil meal, the market being greatly unsettled by the striking advance in cotton prices. As a consequence sellers became greatly excited and in some cases withdrew offers entirely, while others quoted, but only subject to confirmation, on

*Address given by Mr. Porter of Caywood, N. Y., at the recent meeting of the New York State Hay & Grain Association at Syracuse, N. Y.

THE AMERICAN ELEVATOR AND GRAIN TRADE

cent; and \$48.90 for 43 per cent. A little more activity was noted in linseed oil meal, although the basis advanced about \$1 or to \$50.80 for 32 per cent.

THE NORTHEAST—A BANNER MARKET FOR FEEDS

By H. S. IRWIN

Hay, Grain and Feed Market News Service U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics

People don't eat feeds. But the importance of the great northeastern market for feeds is caused directly by the density of population in that territory. The millions of people living there, largely crowded into cities and manufacturing towns, have to be fed. To supply part of their daily needs considerably more dairy cows, poultry, and other animals are kept nearby than the farms there can support profitably so that large quantities of feed must be brought in from other areas. Corn and oats from the Central West, where feeds from the Northwest, the Southwest, and Canada, gluten feed and hominy feed from corn from the corn belt, cottonseed meal from the South, and linseed meal crushed from Argentine flax, all move in substantial amounts to help feed the animals of the Northeast.

Over one-fourth of all the people of the United States live in 4 per cent of its area represented by the six states of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island. Their daily requirements attract food by the trainload from many sections of the United States and of the world but certain foods are advantageously produced close by. Accordingly 12 per cent of the dairy cows and nearly 10 per cent of the chickens in the United States are concentrated in that 4 per cent of its area along with about 6 per cent of the horses on farms.

Large amounts of feed are purchased yearly by this territory although just how much is not known especially since large amounts are mixed and proprietary feeds are used, including varying amounts of different feeds. Studies of a large number of dairy farms in south central New York show that only about 15 per cent of the grain and other concentrates fed to horses and cattle there was produced on the farm. The other 85 per cent was purchased, averaging a little over \$1,300 per farm in 1923-24 and representing 35 per cent of the farm expenses, by far the largest single item. Many poultry farms produce even a smaller proportion of their own feed than did these dairy farms. New York conditions are probably roughly typical.

Out of a total of 8,080,000 pounds of grain and other concentrates fed to horses and cattle on 121 dairy farms in south central New York less than 1,300,000 pounds were grown on farms. The grains grown consisted of corn and oats, together with smaller amounts of barley, wheat, buckwheat, smaller amounts of various grain mixtures such as oats and barley sown together. These farmers bought nearly twice as much corn as they raised, not counting the corn used for silage, and purchased nearly as much oats, mostly as ground oats, as they grew on their farms.

CORN AN IMPORTANT FEED

For about 90 farms in south central New York corn and corn products made up nearly one quarter of the feed purchased for cattle and horses in 1922-23 and 1923-24. Cornmeal averaged about 3.5 per cent and whole corn nearly half a per cent, while gluten feed with about 13 per cent of the total feeds purchased was the largest single item. Hominy feed constituted about 7½ per cent.

Wheat bran and middlings accounted for 6 per cent and 2 per cent respectively while linseed meal represented about 5 per cent. Cottonseed meal made up only about 1 per cent of the total in 1922-23 and 1923-24 but in the previous year this feed had represented over 3 per cent and the reduced proportion in the latter two years may reflect in part the increased use of mixed feeds which doubtless contain some cottonseed meal. Mixed feeds amounted to about 55 per cent of the purchased feeds. Beet pulp brewers' and distillers' dried grains, and malt grains amounted to about half a per cent each of the total purchases. The amount fed to poultry are not available. Poultry on these

farms averaged a little over 100 head and were their requirements included the total might be changed to a slight degree.

How do the feeds in this territory move to farmers? Again the best information is available for New York. Most farmers buy at retail and in relatively small lots, according to studies by Cornell University. A good share of the feed is bought on credit throughout the year and credit sales are particularly large in the spring when the opening of spring work strains the finances of many farmers. A few substantial farmers buy in large lots and take delivery at the car door but even the cooperative feed buying associations which were begun on the basis of cash sales and car door delivery have found it advantageous to add storage facilities and to extend credit. Many but not all of the dealers grant discounts for cash purchases in large lots but 18 out of 67 stores make no allowance for cash or for car door delivery. Most dealers give no discounts for large purchases when the feed is bought on credit.

LIBERAL HAY ARRIVALS

The Toberman Grain Company of St. Louis, Mo., in its letter of September 12 says:

Arrivals of hay on both sides of the river continued to be liberal. The market is slow and prices in buyer's favor on most all grades.

Clover arrivals small. Market steady for high grades, but medium and low grades difficult to sell.

Choice qualities Alfalfa or fancy grades will meet ready sale, but all medium qualities hard to place at reasonable figures.

Choice grades of Kansas Prairie hay in fair demand, but No. 12 and lower grades neglected and difficult to sell at low figures.

Straw slow and dull.

HAY LOWER IN NEW YORK MARKET

By C. K. TRAFFON

Reversing the tendency of the preceding month, the trend of hay prices in the New York market was downward during the period under review and quotations average from \$1 to \$2 per ton lower than those current at the time our last review was written. This reversal was traceable more to a marked slackening of demand than to any increase in the arrivals or in local stocks. As a matter of fact, the daily arrivals averaged lighter as a rule than during the previous month; this being especially true of Manhattan Borough terminals, the arrivals at Brooklyn yards being relatively heavy at times. However, with buyers increasingly cautious because of the big new crop and expectations of larger shipments from the country, receivers found it necessary to offer concessions in order to move the small daily receipts. As a consequence, while No. 1 hay is now quoted at \$23 and \$24, the inside figure is regarded as a full top price as buyers who show interest are evidently unwilling to take more than a car or two at that price. Likewise, \$22 is now considered a full top price for No. 2 in large bales; and \$19 for No. 3. As a general thing the arrivals have embraced a smaller proportion of low grade hay, but as demand has been mostly for the better grades, the supply of the poor stuff has been more than enough to satisfy requirements. Hence prices on the lower range have shared in the general decline and it is reported that on one inferior lot as low as \$14 was accepted. Those who can use the lower grades seem to be more firmly convinced that there will be a large percentage of poor hay in the big new crop. At the same time, this belief serves to strengthen the ideas of those receivers who are expecting choice grades to sell at still bigger premiums. It is noted that the country seems to be holding more firmly, which is not surprising as prices ruling here do not leave much for the grower or shipper after all expenses have been deducted. The holding tendency is also traceable partly to a belief that even if the crop is a record-breaker, it will probably meet with a better demand, partly because of the prospective short crop of corn. The latter, of course, depends upon

climatic conditions during the next month or so; the arrival or non-arrival of frost; and therefore it seems logical that growers and shippers of hay should defer selling freely until a more definite opinion may be formed as to the production of corn. The arrivals have included a considerable quantity of new hay, mainly from Ohio points, and it has generally been in good condition, much of it grading a good No. 2.

HAY AT ST. LOUIS

In a recent letter, the Martin Grain Company, St. Louis, Mo., says:

The Timothy hay market continues to rule unchanged. There is a fair inquiry for No. 1 and good No. 2 but the medium and lower grades are in liberal supply, dull and relatively low priced. Some hay being carried from day to day before sale can be made.

Light Clover Mixed hay is steady, offerings are light and demand fairly good for No. 1 but lower grades are slow.

Heavy Clover Mixed hay is scarce and would sell well if here.

Pure Clover hay also firm under light receipts with a very good demand.

Alfalfa market is unchanged. High grade Alfalfa would sell but lower grades are dull and slow.

Prairie hay market quiet and slow. No. 1 Prairie is a scarce article and would sell well if here. The lower grades are very dull.

HAY READY SELLER

In their letter of September 13, Albert Miller & Co., Chicago, say: Good colored Timothy, also same of Timothy and Clover mixed is a ready seller. Weathered, over-ripe and heating hay almost unsalable. Buyers cleaned up the straw market here today. Oat and wheat straw at \$7 rye at \$11.50. No prospects of any improvement in prices until receipts stop.

RECENT JAY BEE SALES

J. B. Sedberry, Inc., Utica, N. Y., reports the following recent sales of the Jay Bee Mill:

N. H. Miller & Son, Pleasantville, Ohio, one No. 3 Humdinger; Silver Lake Elevator Company, Silver Lake, Ind., one No. 3 S Direct Connected; R. H. Murray & Son, E. Palestine, Ohio, one No. 2 Humdinger; Horn-Johnston Company, Mocksville, N. C., one No. 3 Humdinger D. C.; Liberty Milling Company, Liberty, N. C., one No. 2 Humdinger Direct Connected; Piedmont Ice & Coal Company, Greensboro, N. C., one No. 3 Humdinger; Johnson Bros., Shenandoah, Iowa, one No. 3 T with Fan; Mt. Ulla Flour Mills, Mt. Ulla, N. C., one No. 3 Humdinger Direct Connected; J. E. Brewer, Clemons, N. C., one No. 2 Humdinger Direct Connected; Peoples Mercantile & Elevator Company, Old Fort, Ohio, one No. 3 S Direct Connected; Styerwalt Milling Company, Greenfield, Ohio, one No. 3 Humdinger; Wellsville Milling Company, Belmont, N. Y., one No. 3 Humdinger; Beacon Milling Company, Cayuga, N. Y., one No. 3 S Direct Connected; George Q. Moon Company, Binghamton, N. Y., one No. 2 T with Fan; Feed & Fertilizer Company, Portland, Ore., one No. 2 T with Fan; Osgood Milling Company, Osgood, Ind., one No. 3 T with Fan; Union Grain Company, Union, Iowa, one No. 3 S Direct Connected; Edgerton Elevator Company, Edgerton, Kan., one No. 2 Humdinger; C. E. Chronister, Bobo, Ind., one No. 3 S Direct Connected; Alton Lower, Pierceton, Ind., one No. 3 S Direct Connected; Smith Coal & Feed Company, Muncie, Ind., one No. 2 S Direct Connected; Eaton Feed Store, Eaton, Ohio, one No. 3 T with Fan; G. A. Freyermuth, Freddonia, Pa., one No. 2 S Direct Connected; Shannon Grain Company, Kansas City, Mo., one No. 3 Humdinger; Syracuse Milling Company, Syracuse, N. Y., one No. 3 S Direct Connected; F. J. Blackburn Company, Jacksonville, Ill., one No. 3 S Direct Connected; Watseka Farmers Grain Cooperation, Watseka, Ill., one No. 3 T with Fan; Greenville Mill & Elevator Company, Greenville, Texas, one No. 3 S Direct Connected; Deckson & Co., Brushprairie, Wash., one No. 3 T with Fan; Eagle Mill & Elevator Company, Higginville, Mo., one No. 3 Humdinger; Piqua Milling Company, Piqua, Ohio, one No. 3 S Direct Connected; Thurman Davis Grain Company, Neosho, Mo., one No. 2 Humdinger; Huron Milling Company, Harborbeach, Mich., one No. 1 Jr. with Fan; C. J. Ristvedt, Story City, Iowa, one No. 3 S D. C.; J. S. Wilson, Monticello, Ga., one No. 4 T with Fan; Hadacek Milling Company, Tracy, Iowa, one No. 3 S D. C.; Federal Mill & Elevator Company, Lockport, N. Y., one No. 3 S D. C. (second J. B.); Long & Marshall, Convoy, Ohio, one No. 3 S D. C.; Monticello Milling Company, Monticello, Fla., one No. 2 Humdinger, D. C.; Logan Avenue Coal

THE AMERICAN ELEVATOR AND GRAIN TRADE

Company, Laporte City, Iowa, one No. 3 S D. C.; Clayton Milling Company, Clayton, Ind., one No. 3 S D. C.; Creek Food Company, Bristow, Okla., one No. 2 Humdinger; F. A. Hudson Feed Company, Mason, Ohio, one No. 3 Humdinger; Lytton Grain Company, Lytton, Iowa, one No. 4 T with Fan.

NEW FEED BRANDS

"BLUE CHAIN" scratch feed and egg mash for poultry. Universal Mills, Fort Worth, Texas. Filed June 30, 1927. Serial No. 251,367. Published August 9, 1927.

"BLUE STOCK" stock feed. Mountain City Mill Company, Inc., Chattanooga, Tenn. Filed May 3, 1926. Serial No. 231,058. Published August 23, 1927.

"BIG 'W'" feeds, i.e., egg mash and cattle feed. White Grain Company, Duluth, Minn. Filed July 5, 1927. Serial No. 251,526. Published August 23, 1927.

"SWEET LASSY" stock feed. Schreiber Milling & Grain Company, St. Joseph, Mo. Filed June 24, 1927. Serial No. 251,085. Published August 23, 1927.

"SPERRY" egg mash, baby chick scratch feed, pullet scratch feed, scratch feed, egg mash with



buttermilk, developing mash with buttermilk, baby chick mash, baby chick mash with buttermilk, crate fattener, pigeon feed. Sperry Flour Company, San Francisco, Calif. Filed June 11, 1927. Serial No. 250,423. Published August 23, 1927.

Trademarks Registered

230,935. Stock and poultry feeds. The Kansas Flour Mills Corporation, Kansas City, Mo. Filed April 12, 1927. Serial No. 247,321. Published May 24, 1927. Registered August 9, 1927.

231,223. Horse feed and mule feed. Grain Belt Mills Company, South St. Joseph, Mo. Filed April 22, 1927. Serial No. 247,844. Published May 31, 1927. Class 46. Registered August 16, 1927.

231,224. Dairy feed. Grain Belt Mills Company, South St. Joseph, Mo. Filed April 22, 1927. Serial No. 247,846. Published May 31, 1927. Class 46. Registered August 16, 1927.

231,225. Horse feed and mule feed. Grain Belt Mills Company, South St. Joseph, Mo. Filed April 22, 1927. Serial No. 247,847. Published May 31, 1927. Class 46. Registered August 16, 1927.

231,226. Dairy feed. Grain Belt Mills Company, South St. Joseph, Mo. Filed April 22, 1927. Serial No. 247,848. Published May 31, 1927. Class 46. Registered August 16, 1927.

231,227. Horse feed and mule feed. Grain Belt Mills Company, South St. Joseph, Mo. Filed April 22, 1927. Serial No. 247,850. Published May 31, 1927. Class 46. Registered August 16, 1927.

231,228. Horse feed and mule feed. Grain Belt Mills Company, South St. Joseph, Mo. Filed April 22, 1927. Serial No. 247,853. Published May 31, 1927. Class 46. Registered August 16, 1927.

231,495. Prepared poultry food. The Seymour Packing Company, Topeka, Kan. Filed April 2, 1927. Serial No. 246,855. Published June 7, 1927. Registered August 23, 1927.

231,598. Dairy feed. Grain Belt Mills Company, South St. Joseph, Mo. Filed April 22, 1927. Serial No. 247,852. Published May 31, 1927. Registered August 23, 1927.

231,600. Horse and mule feed. Grain Belt Mills Company, South St. Joseph, Mo. Filed April 22, 1927. Serial No. 247,854. Published May 31, 1927. Registered August 23, 1927.

232,412. Cattle feed. Grain Belt Mills Company, South St. Joseph, Mo. Filed May 7, 1927. Serial No. 248,661. Published June 14, 1927. Registered September 6, 1927.

232,417. Horse feed, cow feed, chicken feed, sheep feed, pig feed and calf feed. The Colorado Milling & Elevator Company, Denver, Colo., doing business as The Pacific Seed House, Salt Lake City, Utah. Filed May 7, 1927. Serial No. 248,620. Published June 14, 1927. Registered September 6, 1927.

232,455. Dairy feed, scratch feeds, corn feeds, wheat flour, whole wheat flour, self-rising flour, pancake flour, rye flour, buckwheat flour, Graham flour, cereal breakfast foods, pure wheat bran, cornmeal and cake flour. Flour Mills of America, Inc., Kansas City, Mo. Filed February 14, 1927. Serial No. 244531. Published June 14, 1927. Registered September 6, 1927.

SCRATCH FEEDING ATTACKED

The Ohio Experiment Station reports that the exercise theory, generally accepted in connection with feeding scratch grain, is "bunk." Hens will take care of their own "daily dozen," we are told, if a properly balanced feed is given them without making them work for it. Scratch feed, it seems, as well as mash, may be fed in hoppers with good results.

ILLINOIS AS A DAIRYMAN

Dairy products in the state of Illinois for 1926 amounted to \$101,563,830, according to estimates by A. J. Surratt, Agricultural Statistician of the Illinois Crop Reporting Service. This shows an average production of 4,368 pounds milk for each of the 1,039,000 cows, or a total production of 4,538,216,930 pounds for the entire state. The average farm price received for the entire state was \$2.238 per 100 pounds milk. In the Chicago dairy district, the average was \$2.41 as compared with \$1.96 for the southern half of the state.

CALCULATING HAY VOLUME

W. H. Hosterman, assistant marketing specialist in the United States Department of Agriculture, has gone to Kansas City, Mo., to begin an investigation which will lead to a more efficient system of measuring hay in the stack. He will work in cooperation with agricultural experiment station and farm agents of Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and various other states.

The study and experiments will pertain especially to Alfalfa and Prairie hay. Mr. Hosterman said today that the special problem to be solved was the determination of the number of cubic feet in a ton of hay on different dates after harvest. This involves the matter of shrinking and settlement of stacks, which often results in miscalculation when hay is sold in a lump. In the East, the measurement of Timothy and Clover hay in bulk has reached a high degree of accuracy, and it is hoped to place the western producers on a similar footing.

HORSE, RETIRING, KICKS HOLE IN HAY AND GRAIN MARKET

By HARPER LEECH*

One of the largest users of street transportation in Chicago said to this writer the other day. "I am a pretty busy man. But every now and then a young salesman gets into me, to talk a new kind of truck. Motor companies ask to be allowed to design cars and trucks for our special uses.

"Nobody has approached me with any propositions about designing wagons for our special needs. We still use some horse drawn equipment, but no horse raisers ever canvass us—none seem to be concerned in devising better modes of handling horse traffic. The wagons and horse drawn equipment I see in the streets are apparently the same

*Special writer for the *Chicago Tribune*.

old lines which were used prior to the motor age.

"So far as I can observe, nobody is much concerned with developing farm equipment of improved designs and greater efficiency to be operated by horse power. Of course, every hay, grain, and horse grower is as much concerned in such matters as motor companies, oil companies, and other producers are interested in bettering motor equipment in order to capture new markets."

Whether the horse can stand up against the motor is a question which is too big to thrash out here—that will be decided on highways and in the fields. But if farmers were good as mass salesmen they would be doing something to show their wares.

What they have lost in the fight between horse and gas power may be indicated by these figures:

Friends of the horse estimate on the basis of the census figures and later data that the number of horses and mules in nonagricultural work has declined by 1,500,000 since 1910. Decline of horses on farms began later, but there has been a decrease of 3,200,000 horses on farms since 1920.

What has this passing out of nearly 5,000,000 grain and hay consumers meant to the grain market? Plenty! A working draft horse needs 25 bushels of corn, 38 bushels of oats, and 3,400 pounds of hay or other forage a year, and two acres of pasture. Every horse retired brings four acres of grain land into the production of grain or other products for human consumption. The reduction of the number of city horses alone has displaced a market for 255,000,000 bushels of oats per year, and if corn be substituted for one-third of the oats, the market loss represents 48,897,667 bushels of corn, and 170,000,000 bushels of oats—figures much greater than our annual exports of those grains, a horse association points out. This is an interesting slant on the exportable surplus question.

Unless grain and horse men become better salesmen of their motive power, the effort to control the exportable grain surplus by legislative and administrative devices will become increasingly difficult.

Decline of horses in town is estimated to have put 6,000,000 acres of land into the production of food for human beings, and the decline of farm horses is estimated to have increased such acreage by 8,000,000. In all American farms have expanded by 14,000,000 acres, relative to the market, through the decrease in the horse and mule population. There's another way that old supply and demand gets in its work in indirect ways—often overlooked in conventional economic surveys and summaries.

HAY RATE RELIEF IN SIGHT

Possibility of temporary revision of the hay rates from central territory to the Southern states, thus correcting the 14 cents discrimination which has been complained against by the Cincinnati Hay and Grain Exchange, was suggested in a letter received from Commissioner Joseph B. Eastman, of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The letter was forwarded by Senator F. B. Willis, who has been interesting himself in the matter at the solicitation of Ohio hay shippers, and says that the Commissioner is desirous of making the rate revision effective as early as possible so as to correct the alleged discrimination before the commencement of the hay shipping season to the South.

Commissioner Eastman said that the commission is not informed as to the precise time at which hay commences to move in material volume from the North to the South, and made the statement that the railroads have given the information that the movement does not commence in large volume until November.

Editor American Grain Trade:—We have made a deal with the Fort Worth & Denver Railroad Company to build trackage on our property here. While they are building the railroad into our town we are getting ready to erect a grain elevator. We are preparing the papers to incorporate and enlarge our company, and expect to have our elevator built and in operation by the time the railroad is finished. Please enter our name as a subscriber and send bill. GREEN GIN COMPANY, Silverton, Texas.

FIELD SEEDS

FIFTY years ago there was incorporated in the state of Texas, the city of Dallas, named after George Mifflin Dallas who was vice-president of the United States during the Polk administration, and since then that city has seen a steady and consistent growth until today 250,000 boast they live in Greater Dallas. Among the varied industrial interests of Dallas, none has shown more progressiveness than those which are allied to growing and handling wheat—seed dealers, elevator operators and millers all contributing to the good name of the city.

Not so long ago the Lone Star State was known as a "coming country", "the land of tomorrow". Today those names are obsolete. Texas has arrived. With an area of 265,896 square miles and a population of something like 5,500,000, with 16,000 miles of railways and something like \$1,000,000,000 invested in manufacturing, Texas is not coming—it is here. The wheat lands

Southern Seed Firm Prosper

Company Upholds Reputation of Dallas

and markets the former as "Nicholson's R. N. Purity Brand Tested Seeds" and the latter as "Golden Egg Poultry Foods." The company is a member of the American Seed Trade Association, the Southern Seedmen's Association, the Farm Seed Trade Association of North America and the Texas Grain Dealers Association and in this way keeps in close touch with all developments in legislation affecting the seed business and methods of handling efficiently the grain business of the

To take care of unloading and loading, the company has tracks on one side of the building so that both sacked and bulk seeds can be handled efficiently. There is a regular grain elevator in connection with it, also tanks with automatic weighing scales, on the top floor.

The Nicholson business is wholesale entirely. It handles all kinds of field seeds in local, as well as in carload lots and the business which it enjoys is "reference" enough for the most astute buyers.

Mr. Nicholson has time outside his business to give to the problems of the grain dealers and seed handlers and in a recent bulletin he made the suggestion that the wholesale grain dealers association might well adopt as its motto: "Better Grains—Better Prices," with the following succinct comment:

"There are very few of our grain and seed shippers in the smaller towns who realize the important position they hold in their community in the production of good grain crops or bad crops. It should be to the interest of the wide-awake dealer to make it his personal business to have a heart to heart talk with all of his growers at every opportunity, impressing on them the advantages of planting the very best quality of seed obtainable in order to produce the maximum yield per acre."

In the same bulletin Mr. Nicholson makes additional comments which show in a peculiar way why Nicholson's Seeds are always trustworthy. He says:

"The live-wire grain dealer should have a good cleaning machine in his warehouse and re-clean seed stocks for his customers at a nominal charge.

"There is very little seed grown by the farmer that is suitable for planting before being recleaned. Practically all wheat, oats, barley, kafir, maize, cane, sudan and other crops will lose anywhere from 2 per cent to 25 per cent in broken grains, trash and weed seeds in cleaning—and common sense teaches us that where the farmer continues to plant this kind of seed without being recleaned the yield of his crops naturally gets smaller and the quality poorer every year.

"If all of our grain and seed shippers would do this and encourage the growers in every way by helping them to procure the very best quality of seeds and where farmers wanted to plant their own seed or seed from their neighbors, the dealers should encourage the farmer to have this seed thoroughly recleaned before planting, so as to free it as nearly as possible from all inferior grains, trash and weed seeds, there would be quite an im-



SACKING ROOM IN NICHOLSON SEED PLANT

of the state have always attracted attention. It is reported that one wheat land owner's gate is 150 miles from his front door, and he is "thinking of moving the house back so that he won't be annoyed by passing automobiles." Other Texas landlords have whole mountain ranges and rivers on their farms. One Texas grain grower has 40 miles of navigable river on his farm. If the proportion of cultivated land in Texas were the same as in Illinois, the value of Texas grain and other crops would equal that of the 47 other states combined. And "as Texas is to the universe," declares more than one resident of Dallas, "so Dallas is to Texas."

Newcomers frequently express amazement at the metropolitan appearance of Dallas. Guided by the fact that the last Government census gave this city the rank of forty-second city in size in the United States, they use this as a basis to form a preconceived idea of what awaits them. Offsetting population is this city's rank as a grain center, and its place as a general commercial and financial center for the state. Only six cities in the United States do more business in proportion to their population than does Dallas.

This would be enough to arouse the interest of any outsider in any business or industry located in the southern city. But when that industry has made a particular mark for itself within the city—so much more reason for watching it.

The Robert Nicholson Seed Company has made such an impression for itself upon the industrial life of Dallas. The company handles wholesale garden and field seeds and poultry foods and supplies

Lone Star State, and consequently its own. Robert Nicholson is at the head of the company and is assisted by N. Leslie Kelley, vice-president and treasurer, and James S. Adams, secretary.

The seed company has a warehouse 110x100, two story with concrete basement. This the company owns. It is equipped with Monitor Recleaning Machines, made by the Huntley Manufacturing Company of Brocton, N. Y., also a scarifying machine, chop grinding machines and automatic weighing machines.



THE NEW HOME

PLANT OF THE ROBERT NICHOLSON SEED COMPANY, DALLAS, TEXAS

THE AMERICAN ELEVATOR AND GRAIN TRADE

September 15, 1927

181

provement in the quality and quantity of grain and seeds, in a very short while.

"The following incident comes to my attention: There are two large farmers located near Dallas—one on each side of the road, who have been growing oats for a great many years. One of those farmers has been producing oats every year, yielding from 60 to 100 bushels per acre. We have bought oats from this farmer many times. He changes his seed very often, but before he plants, he either thoroughly recleans the seed, or brings it to us to reclean for him, and by keeping up the quality in this way, he has been producing maximum crops year after year. He sells his surplus oats to his neighbors at fancy prices, but they are not good enough for him to plant before being recleaned.

"His neighbor across the way used to produce big crops of oats, but his yield got down to about 30 to 40 bushels per acre. He had been planting his own seed for years, without recleaning. He finally decided to change his seed stock, so he got some first class recleaned seed and the following year produced between 75 and 85 bushels per acre. I

INDIANA SEED NEWS

By W. B. CARLETON

Both wholesale and retail seed dealers at Evansville, Ind., and in other southern Indiana towns say that the seed trade has not been brisk during the past month, but they are looking for a marked improvement before fall sets in. This year, taken as a whole, has not been a good one for the men engaged in the seed business, but they are hoping for better days.

A report from Petersburg, Ind., is to the effect that numerous calls are coming to County Agent Ridenous, of Pike County about seeding Alfalfa. The main points to consider are drainage-lime is necessary, and most all the Pike County land needs lime, it is pointed out—a good seed bed, good seed, either Grimm or Canadian Variegated and inoculation of the seed unless the land has previously been in Alfalfa or Sweet Clover. An application of well rotted manure is good, but if this cannot be obtained and if the land is not very strong, it would be a very good idea to apply at least 150 pounds per acre of a complete fertilizer, say a 2-8-8 or at least

mature and will in fact make only second or third rate fodder. The Indiana farmers are planning to sow a much larger acreage of wheat this fall than for many years past.

A safe weighing almost a ton was removed 35 feet from the office of F. J. Folz, feed and seed dealer in Evansville a few nights ago and the combination was knocked off by the burglars. It is believed the men were frightened away before they were able to get the contents of the safe.

Formal organization of the Horticultural Society of Evansville was affected a few days ago by many of the leading seed men and florists of that city. Among those interested in the new society are Guy M. Purcell, president of the Purcell Seed Company; J. A. McCarty, of the J. A. McCarty Seed Company; Louis J. Graff, of the Ohio Valley Seed Company, and John H. Heldt, president of the John Heldt Company.

BADGER STATE SEED NEWS

By C. O. SKINROOD

The Red Clover yield of Wisconsin is not likely to be very good, Milwaukee seedsmen believe be-



WHERE MAIL ORDER SEEDS ARE PACKED



THE NICHOLSON OFFICE

talked to this farmer and he told me he had found that it paid to plant the best quality of seed.

"Every year there are large quantities of grain and seed that lose considerable of their value, caused by handling through elevators, without first taking the precaution of having cleaned out the spouts and bins.

"The farmer may bring to the dealer a carload of fine wheat, oats, cane, sudan or other grain and seed. The dealer in a great many cases, dumps this grain or seed in his elevator, without first having cleaned out the bins and in this way, the grain or seed gets mixed with other grains or seeds and very often Johnson Grass and other noxious weed seeds. This grain and seed then has to be sold at a lower price than if it had been properly handled to begin with.

"The farmer in a great many cases, turns over good grain or seed to the dealer and he in turn,

acid phosphate, if a complete fertilizer is not used. County Agent Ridenour has announced he will test the soil of the farmers at any time for acidity.

The diamond jubilee Indiana state fair, which was held at Indianapolis for 10 days, ending Saturday, September 10, found the exhibit in the Purdue University building one of the most inviting features of the 10-day program. The exhibit of the state chemist's department showed how it affords protection for Indiana farmers through seed and fertilizer inspection, thus saving thousands of dollars every year to the tillers of the soil. The corn borer exhibit was divided into three parts: What the borer is, the damage that it does and the methods developed up to this time for its control. With the borer spreading in many parts of Indiana at this time, this exhibit attracted much attention and the university staff men were kept busy explaining facts about the corn borer. The exhibit of the

cause the heads of many fields have not filled out as well as was expected earlier in the season. For weeks many sections of the state had no rains—in some cases the dry interval ranging from six to ten weeks. None of the new Clover seed of Wisconsin is moving as yet in the Milwaukee market, so that the size of the yield is not yet known because threshing has not been started in most sections of the state. Milwaukee seed dealers report that other adjacent Clover seed raising states also have decidedly spotty conditions. On the other hand, none will definitely predict a small crop of Clover seed as yet, as there may be some surprises when the threshing reports come in.

This is going to be a year of plentiful supplies of Timothy seed, judging from the ample offerings in the Milwaukee market. The seed dealers here report that the Timothy seed market is almost flooded and the quality of seed is very good.



THE NICHOLSON TESTING LABORATORY



WHERE NICHOLSON SEEDS ARE CLEANED

by not handling it properly lowers the grade and consequently the price. The up-to-date dealer should therefore be very particular before putting any grain or seeds in his elevator, that are of good quality and see that the bins and elevator legs are thoroughly cleaned out, so as to not get the grain or seeds mixed with other kinds. I feel sure that it would well repay the dealer to use such care in handling grain and seeds.

"I believe that if all of our grain and seed shippers in the producing sections would help their customers in handling their grain and seed as above suggested that there would be, First: An increased yield of from 5 to 25 per cent; second, the grain and seeds would command higher prices; third, the farmer would get more for his crop and the buyer would be inclined to pay the dealer better prices, knowing that he would get better quality grain or seed; fourth, the merchants would get more business and everyone in the community would be benefited to a degree that would be difficult to estimate."

barberry eradication department showed the damage done in the state by this pest and the exhibit was featured by enlarged colored photographs.

John K. Jennings, president of the Diamond Feed Mills at Evansville, and well known among the seed dealers of southern Indiana and northern Kentucky, has returned from a trip to Europe, where he spent several months sightseeing. He said that most of his trips over Europe were made in aeroplanes.

Louis L. Kindermann, of William Kindermann's Sons, seed dealers at Boonville, Ind., who with his wife and daughter, Lois, spent the summer months at Jenkins, Minn., is back and is getting ready for the fall seed trade. He looks for a fair business during the next three months, he reports.

Reports from most of the counties in southern and central Indiana are to the effect that the yield of corn this year will be about 60 per cent normal. The cool weather that prevailed during August retarded the growth of the corn. Much of the late planted corn is not over two and three feet high now and in the event of an early frost it will not

Prospects are also for much lower prices for Alsike this year, judging from the Milwaukee market, dealers here reporting that Alsike is moving now, but that ruling prices are \$4 to \$5 per hundredweight less than a year ago. Milwaukee seedmen think the Alsike crop yield of the state this year is about 10 to 15 per cent less than a year ago. The quality of the seed offered is reported to be very high. Much of the seed has passed from first hands. The popularity of this crop may, however, still serve to drive the market prices up again before the season has gone very far.

The White Clover crop of Wisconsin is reported by local seed handlers as very light. In fact estimates made conservatively are that the yield is not likely to be more than about 20 per cent of that of a year ago. The season was apparently too dry for this crop and fewer fields were harvested, which accounts for the very small yield. However, those who expect very high prices for White

(Continued on Page 187)

ELEVATOR AND
GRAIN NEWS



EASTERN

The new 1,000,000-bushel elevator at Oswego, N. Y., will be in operation by fall.

O. E. Auerbach is now with the Consolidated Feed & Grain Company of Buffalo, N. Y.

The Norwalk Grain Company has been incorporated at Norwalk, Conn. Its capital stock is \$50,000.

T. H. Avery is now associated with William J. Wheelock in the LeRoy Grain & Cereal Company of LeRoy, N. Y.

Articles of incorporation have been filed by the Jewett City Grain Company of Norwich, Conn. Its capital stock is \$50,000.

A grain and feed elevator is being built by the Lane, Eaton & Smith Company of Pleasantville, N. Y., replacing the one which burned in July.

Improvements have been made to the elevator of George W. Haxton & Son at Penn Yan, N. Y. The elevator was bought last year from the Bath Produce Company.

A grain warehouse, a landmark of Steuben County, N. Y., and owned by the late Lemuel Hastings and Delos Rose from 1830 through the 60's has been dismantled. In the early days these warehouses were used for the storage of grain for shipment by lake and canal to New York City.

WESTERN

The Wendell, Idaho, elevator has been leased by the Alquist Produce Company of Buhl.

The Pacific Coast Elevator Company is building a warehouse at Schreck, near Hay, Wash.

The elevator of the Wellington Elevator Company of Wellington, Colo., is being improved.

N. A. Kjos is succeeded as manager of the Imperial Elevator at Nashua, Mont., by Theodore Will.

Improvements have been made to the elevator of the Occident Elevator Company at Park City, Mont.

An elevator at Platner, Colo., has been bought by J. N. and Hardy Peterson who have taken possession.

The capacity of the Colfax Grain & Feed Company of Colfax, Wash., is doubled by the installation of a new boiler.

The elevator of the Swift Grain Company at Bozeman, Mont., is to be repaired and new electric equipment installed.

The System Sales Store has bought the general store and grain warehouse of the Fabian-Grunauer Company at Tracy, Calif.

Fred Hamilton has resigned as manager of the Wiggins, Colo., elevator. He is succeeded by O. Chaplin of Idaho Falls, Idaho.

The stock of W. H. Younger in the Pasco Grain & Milling Company at Pasco, Wash., has sold to C. A. Peplow of Pendleton, Ore.

The elevator of the Farmers Co-operative Elevator Company at Buckingham, Colo., has been bought by the Kellogg Grain Company.

The interest of James Sheridan in the grain and hay business at Auburn, Calif., has been bought by his partner, Louis Armbruster.

The Shelby Grain Company is taking over the St. Anthony Elevator at Shelby, Mont., and will operate it under the management of Frank L. Denison.

The Montana Flour Mills Company is building a 250,000-bushel elevator at Manhattan, Mont. It is being erected of reinforced concrete construction.

The Gage Elevator at Townsend, Mont., has been bought by Ray Swift who will conduct it as the Swift Grain Company. H. M. Sperry is manager.

The elevator of the Rugby Elevator Company at Antelope, Mont., is being moved to a new site. The elevator will be remodeled and equipped with motor power.

The elevator of the Hugh Baker Grain Company at Burlington, Colo., has been bought by F. J. O'Donnell who is operating it as the O'Donnell Grain Company.

The Globe Grain & Milling Company has bought the Logan, Utah, elevator of the Vitamin Products

Corporation with capacity of 200,000 bushels and the elevator at Newdale, Idaho, with 10,000 bushels capacity.

A 15,000-bushel elevator and feed warehouse has been completed at Gilcrest, Colo., for W. F. Hines. The equipment includes a hammer mill, one leg, scale, truck dump, etc.

The new elevator at the Farmers Elevator at Baker, Mont., has been completed. It has a capacity of 20,000 bushels. This makes the total capacity of the property 45,000 bushels.

A bean elevator, and warehouse and two-story picking house are being built at Sterling, Colo., for the Trinidad Bean & Elevator Company. The equipment will include three legs, two cleaners, Fairbanks Hopper Scale and sacking scale.

On September 17 stockholders of the Denio-Barr Milling & Grain Company, Denver, Colo., will decide whether or not to reorganize the company. Robert P. Quest is president and general manager; John L. Barr, vice-president; and W. Kistler, secretary.

A new annex costing \$100,000 is to be built to the West Seattle Elevator at West Seattle, Wash., by Strauss & Co., Inc., who has leased the plant from the Northern Pacific Railway. The annex will accommodate 6,500 tons of bulk wheat and 25,000 tons of sacked wheat.

The Globe Grain & Milling Company has started to use its new elevator addition at Ogden, Utah, although it is not completed. This was necessary because of heavy grain receipts. The elevator has a capacity of 600,000 bushels. Temporary grain spouts were extended from the headhouse.

The elevator of the Cowden Mill & Elevator Company at Stilt, Colo., has been sold to the Noren Bros. This was recently owned by the First National Bank of Glenwood Springs, Colo., in conjunction with Mangnall & Ford. General repairs will be made and the machinery replaced by new equipment.

SOUTHERN AND SOUTHWESTERN

F. A. Wiser's elevator at Dublin, Texas, has been bought by A. P. Ward.

The elevator of the Adams Company at Devine, Texas, has been opened for business.

Business has been discontinued by the Farmers Grain & Fuel Company at Corsicana, Texas.

New quarters are now occupied by the Liberty Grain & Grocery Company at Liberty, Texas.

A grain elevator is to be built at Silverton, Texas, by Green & Sons in time for next year's crop.

A corn sheller and elevator is being installed in the warehouse of Jess A. Smith at Honey Grove, Texas.

Capitalized at \$50,000, the Almyra Elevator & Rice Mill Company has been incorporated at Almyra, Ark.

The grain and feed business of Charles B. Ruch at Washington, Va., has been sold to Judson, Wiley & Sons.

The property of the Moultrie Mill & Elevator Company at Moultrie, Ga., has been leased to DeLay & McKnown.

The office building of the Marston Mill & Elevator Company at Haskell, Okla., has been remodeled and enlarged.

The elevator of R. R. Moser at Sharon, Okla., has been bought by the Farmers Grain & Lumber Company of Fargo, Okla.

The Hogan-Hayden Grain Company of Muskogee, Okla., has changed its name to the Bouldin-Thornton Grain Company.

A corn elevator is being built at Ardmore, Okla., for the Ardmore Milling Company and a 400-bushel sheller is being installed.

H. P. Lorenz has resigned his position as manager of the grain department of the Great Plains Mill & Elevator Company at Enid, Okla.

A new grain warehouse and corn sheller are being built at Ravenna, Texas, for the Kimbell Milling Company of Fort Worth, Texas.

A new elevator is being built at Wichita Falls, Texas, for the Central Feed Company. It will have a capacity of 10 carloads of grain. New machinery is to be installed in the mill and will

be ready for operation when the elevator is completed.

The Brownwood Elevator Company, Brownwood, Texas, is now operating the new concrete grain elevator of the Austin Mill & Grain Company.

Tucker & Wilson now operate the elevator at Nash, Okla., owned by the Geis-Price Elevator Company, and formerly operated by Edward Palecek.

The Kemple Bros. & Myers of Electra, Texas, have bought the Farmers Elevator there and will operate under the firm name. Allen Kemple will be manager.

The Farmers Elevator Company has been incorporated at Franklin, Ky., capitalized at \$50,000. C. H. Caudill, F. J. Halcomb and J. E. Halcomb are interested.

F. C. Klinke and C. F. Egan have built an elevator of 20,000 bushels' capacity at St. Francis (Amarillo p. o.), Texas, and operate it as the St. Francis Grain & Coal Company.

The Knaur Grain Company of Denison, Texas, has let the contracts for the erection of a 52,000-bushel grain elevator there. The plant will have a capacity of unloading two cars of grain an hour. The elevator will be ready to handle grain this fall.

THE DAKOTAS

Joe Height is to build a grain elevator at Interior, S. D.

Repairs are being made to the Farmers Elevator at Burkmere, S. D.

The Acme Grain Company has opened for business at Wheatland, N. D.

The Farmers Elevator at Roswell, S. D., has been taken over by Tony Linster.

The elevator of the Adams Grain Company at Adams, N. D., is being motorized.

The Farmers Elevator at Tower, N. D., is under the management now of George Stewart.

A 25,000-bushel elevator is being built at Aurelia, N. D., for the Northland Elevator Company.

Peter Bosch has resigned his position as manager of the grain elevator at Wakpala, S. D.

The Truax Elevator at Chancellor, S. D., has been leased by Frank Pool who will open it.

Capitalized at \$25,000, the Manvel Grain Company, Inc., has been incorporated at Manvel, N. D.

The Farmers Elevator Company is operating the Equity Union Elevator at Miller, S. D., under lease.

A. C. Blackstad has leased the grain elevator of the Grafton Roller Mill Company of Grafton, N. D.

The F. A. Howe Elevator at Mellette, S. D., has been put on a new foundation and new driveways built.

The Thorgaard Elevator at New England, N. D., has been bought by the Tenney Company of Minneapolis, Minn.

A dump and motors have been installed in one of the four elevators of the Liberty Grain Company at Strasburg, N. D.

An extension of another story is being built to the elevator of Geo. P. Sexauer & Son of Brookings at Onida, S. D.

The Frazier Farmers Elevator at Wimbleton, N. D., is under the management of Alfonse Malchusky of Clementsville.

The Kadoka Equity Union Exchange of Kadoka, S. D., has installed a new power plant and modern truck dump in its elevator.

A new electric motor has been installed at the property of the Chamberlain Mill & Elevator Company at Chamberlain, S. D.

The elevator of the Geddes Grain Company at Geddes, S. D., has been overhauled and equipped with a Strong-Scott Air Dump.

The Atlas Elevator at Ree Heights, S. D., has been equipped with two electric motors. They are also wiring for electric lighting.

The Farmers Elevator Company of Mansfield, S. D., has installed in its elevator a new cleaner, grain dump and gasoline engine.

The two elevators and feed mill of the Farmers Elevator Supply Company at Gary, S. D., have been bought by Emil Hogue, who has been managing the

THE AMERICAN ELEVATOR AND GRAIN TRADE

September 15, 1927

183

Farmers Grain & Supply Company of Goodwin. He will engage in the grain business on his own account.

The elevator at Argonne, S. D., formerly owned by Mark Wentz, but recently bought by Mr. Johnson of Oldham, is being repaired.

The Harmon, N. D., branch grain house of the Mandan Farmers Elevator Company, is to be under the management of Ralph Jacobs.

The Farmers Co-operative Elevator Company of Clyde, N. D., has been equipped with electric motors. Ed W. Nelson is manager.

A new elevator of 35,000 bushels capacity will be built at Seneca, S. D., for the Atlas Elevator Company. It will be run by electricity.

Extensive improvements are being made to the elevator of the Farmers Union at Kennebec, S. D. Additional machinery has been installed.

The Crary Farmers Elevator Company of Crary, N. D., has decided to improve its elevator and install, among other things, a new truck dump.

The elevator of the Betts Grain Company at Humboldt, S. D., has been repaired. A new boot, roller bearings on head pulley, new pits, etc., are to be installed.

A new elevator has been built at McVille, N. D., for the McVille Independent Elevator Company with capacity of 30,000 bushels. H. H. Kneifel is manager.

The elevator of De Boer & Parrott at Pollock, S. D., is being remodeled and repaired. Air dumps are being installed in both elevators which the firm operates.

The Potter Garrick Grain Company has bought the E. A. Wearne Elevator and fuel station at Webster, S. D. J. C. Garrick of Webster will be manager.

The Dean Grain Company has bought the elevator of the Farmers Equity Exchange at Richmond (Aberdeen P. O.), S. D. F. W. Callaghan is president.

The Betts Grain Company's elevator at Alpena, S. D., has been bought by John Neuharth and Wm. Busse who will operate it as the Neuharth & Busse Elevator Company.

The Redfield Co-operative Milling Company of Redfield, S. D., has let the contract for a 25,000-bushel grain elevator. A 125-horsepower electric motor will be installed.

Operations have been started in the elevator which the Farmers Co-operative Elevator Company bought some time ago at Lakota, N. D. E. E. Metcalf is local manager.

Capitalized at \$25,000, the Peterson Grain Company, Inc., has been incorporated at Scranton, N. D. Incorporators are: W. Peterson, W. O. Laughlin and E. B. Burgeson.

E. C. Smott of Pillsbury, N. D., has bought a half interest in the W. F. Nolan Elevator, Coal and Lumber Yard at Buffalo Gap, S. D. It will be known now as Nolan & Smott.

The Beadle County Grain Company has been organized at Huron, S. D., by C. L. Hillyer who has bought the property of the Huron Milling Company. He will handle all kinds of grain.

The Farmers Union Co-operative Elevator & Livestock Company of Mitchell, S. D., has been reorganized and is now known as the Farmers Grain & Coal Company. Frank Carlson is president.

The elevator at LaMoure, N. D., has been bought from the LaMoure Equity Co-operative Exchange by Ed and Clarence Johnson. The deal included the 33,000-bushel warehouse, equipment and coal sheds.

Extensive repairs are to be made to the elevator of H. H. Egan at Jud, N. D., who recently bought the elevator from V. H. Steele. He will install a new scale and concrete pit and completely overhaul the mill.

Articles of incorporation have been filed by the Black Hills Grain & Seed Company of Custer and Rapid City, S. D., capitalized at \$10,000. The incorporators are E. C. Smooth, W. F. Nolan and N. I. Nolan.

The Rolla, N. D., elevator of the St. Anthony Elevator Company is now under the management of E. W. Windle who was formerly grain buyer for this company at Willow City. He succeeds C. A. Crisler.

The elevator of the Acme Grain Company at Binford, N. D., is being improved. A new office building has been erected, a new driveway built and truck dump installed, in addition to a number of smaller improvements.

The Wheat Growers Warehouse Company, a subsidiary of the North Dakota Wheat Growers Association, has recently acquired 17 additional elevators making 32 now under the control of the firm. The elevators are located at: Aneta, Bantra, Baldwin, Berwick, Binford, Buford, Chama, Dawson, Derrick, Fero, Gackle, Hannaford, Hazelton,

Hensel, Knox, Lakota, Lawton, Linton, McHenry, Minnewaukan, Mohall, Niagara, Park River, Pisek, Sentinel, Butte, Souris, St. Joe, Walum, Westhope, Venturia, Zeeland, all in North Dakota, and Wolf Point, Mont.

The Madison Grain Company has its new elevator at Wentworth, S. D., completed. This makes the eighteenth to be operated by the Madison company. It is of 30,000 bushels' capacity and is under the management of John Nold.

Work has been finished on the new 20,000-bushel elevator of the Union Marketing Association at Philip, S. D. The elevator is equipped with a Carter Disc Separator. H. M. Einau is general manager and will be in charge of the elevator; B. F. Shultz will have charge of the seed house and produce branch of the business.

OHIO AND MICHIGAN

W. A. Niswonger is the new manager of the Farmers Grain Elevator at Sidney, Ohio.

The Shenk Bros. have leased the J. A. Edwards' Elevator at Scott's Crossing (Elida p. o.), Ohio.

The elevator of Miller & Miller of Wengerlawn, Ohio, has been sold to N. J. Marshall of Newport, Ohio.

The Ada Farmers Exchange of Ada, Ohio, has decided to rebuild its elevator which burned last January.

The elevator of the Elroy Grain Company at Elroy (Ansonia p. o.), Ohio, has been equipped with new dumps.

A. E. Shadron has resigned as manager of the Farmers Elevator at Milton Center, Ohio, and is succeeded by Charles H. Richardson.

The elevator known formerly as the J. Whitney elevator at Oakwood, Ohio, has been sold by Wm. Bidlack, present owner, to Chatterton & Son.

The Christian Briesch Milling Company is planning upon the erection of a grain elevator at Oakley, Mich. Joseph E. Maloney is manager.

Extensive improvements have been made to the elevator of the Richards Elevator Company at Willard, Ohio, and new auto truck scales have been installed.

D. L. Norby is manager of the Cargill Grain Company at Toledo, Ohio, and will operate the B. & O. Elevator which was formerly leased by the Rosenbaum Bros.

Extensive changes and improvements have been made to the elevator of the Richards Elevator Company of Norwalk, Ohio. A new auto truck scale has been installed.

The elevator and grain business of the Sand Lake Co-operative Association at Sand Lake, Mich., have been bought by the Pierson Elevator Company. Frank Rushmore is the new manager.

The elevator of the Pewamo Elevator Company at Pewamo, Mich., has been opened for business. Its capacity has been increased from 20,000 to 35,000 bushels. New machinery for handling beans has been installed.

George H. Whipple is now in the grain department of McLaughlin Ward & Co., Jackson, Mich. He was formerly with the Jackson Grain & Milling Company. The firm handles grain, beans, seeds and feed. The Jackson Grain & Milling Company of Jackson, Mich., has liquidated its affairs.

The Alma Elevator at Alma, Mich., owned formerly by the Jackson Grain & Milling Company has been bought by the Michigan Bean Company, with headquarters at Saginaw, Mich. The new owners have been in the grain and bean business for a number of years, having a total of 10 elevators in that section of Michigan. W. F. Merrick, of Pigeon, is president.

ILLINOIS

An addition is to be built to the plant of the Montgomery Elevator Company of Moline, Ill.

A new elevator is to be built for the Farmers Grain, Fuel & Supply Company at Macomb, Ill.

A new building for the feed business of the Berga Grain & Feed Company at Amboy, Ill., has been built.

The Farmers Grain Company of Charlotte, Ill., has put new beams on its scales and the elevator has been ironclad.

Lightning protection has been installed in the W. M. Herbst Elevator at Franklin Grove, Ill., and new machinery installed.

Joe Schafer & Sons have bought the elevator at Cantrall, Ill., formerly operated by E. R. Talbott. It has a capacity of 45,000 bushels. The company also has a 100,000-bushel elevator and feed mill at Springfield.

The Delavan Seed Corn Company has been incorporated at Delavan, Ill., to conduct a grain,

feed and seed business, capitalized at \$25,000. The incorporators are W. N. Elmore, F. B. Shelton and Sol Strause.

The Horner Elevator Company is tearing down its corn crib at Lawrenceville, Ill., and is replacing it with a 30,000-bushel crib.

The E. R. Bacon Grain Company has improved its Keystone Elevator at South Chicago, Ill., with a grain boat loading gallery.

The grain and feed business of J. W. Hickam at Waltonville, Ill., has been sold to the Willis Feed & Seed Company of Mt. Vernon.

The Farmers Elevator at Kankakee, Ill., and elevators at Aroma Park and Van's Siding, Ill., have been taken over by the Farmers Union.

E. E. Zearing, trustee, has sold the property of the Princeton Farmers Elevator Company at Princeton, Ill., to Justus and G. Peterson and John Peterson.

Edward Rieke of Reddick is now manager of the Farmers Elevator at Essex, Ill., succeeding William Tyler. Mr. Tyler is operating a grain elevator in Indiana.

R. H. Scott succeeds C. E. Logan as manager of the Lomax Elevator at Lomax, Ill. The elevator is installing new machinery and improving its methods of handling grain.

The interest in the C. A. Crosby Elevator at Monroe Center, Ill., formerly owned by Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Storz of Beloit has been bought by Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Ashburn.

Capitalized at \$30,000, the Atkinson Grain Company has been incorporated at Atkinson, Ill., to conduct a grain and feed business. Andrew W. Allen, Peter Bupse and Peter Verkruyse are interested.

Repairs have been made to the elevator and office building of the Sicily Farmers Grain Company of Sicily (Pawnee p. o.), Ill. The elevator is owned by the farmers but leased and operated by Otto Young.

The Cornelius Mill Furnishing Company has just recently completed the installation of two 1,250-bushel steel hoppers, two Howe Scales and elevator legs complete with heads and boots of their own manufacture at the Schultz-Niemier Commission Company's elevator at Granite City, Ill. The power transmission equipment was also furnished and installed by the Cornelius company.

INDIANA

The elevator at Smythe (Evansville p. o.), Ind., has been overhauled and enlarged.

New scales of 15 tons' capacity have been bought and installed by the Oxford Grain Company of Oxford, Ind.

MINNESOTA AND WISCONSIN

The Seymour Elevator at Seymour, Wis., has been bought by R. Kuehne.

The grain elevator at Blackcreek, Wis., has been bought by Thomas N. McNely.

Christ Birkeland has opened a grain elevator at Priam (P. O. Raymond), Minn.

Mayr's Elevator at Beaver Dam Junction, Wis., is being remodeled and enlarged.

Carl Swenson has resigned as manager of the Farmers Elevator at Alpha, Minn.

The Atlas Elevator at Louisburg, Minn., has been equipped with an electric motor.

William Kagel is now buyer for the Exchange Grain Company of Buffalo Lake, Minn.

The Oakfield (Wis.) Elevator Company is now under the management of F. J. Briston.

An addition has been built to the office of the Farmers Elevator Company of Wells, Minn.

A new elevator is being built at Roseland (Olivia p. o.), Minn., for the Victoria Elevator Company.

The Farmers Elevator Company of St. James, Minn., has been reorganized and the capital stock increased.

G. D. Steinle of Delft, Minn., succeeds R. Austin as manager of the Hubbard & Palmer Elevator at Adrian, Minn.

A new grain and seed house is to be built at Baudette, Minn., for the Barzen-Marvin Company of that place.

A new office has been built and motor installed by the Schmidt Elevator Company whose property is at Avon, Minn.

Nels Nelson is succeeded by George Christopher as manager of the Cargill Elevator Company at Milroy, Minn.

A 10,000-bushel elevator has been completed at St. Cloud, Minn., for Wm. Donken. He sold his old elevator to the Haertle-Phelps Company of Minneapolis.

Improvements are to be made to the elevator of the Broker Elevator Company at Sebeka, Minn.

THE AMERICAN ELEVATOR AND GRAIN TRADE

Forty-Sixth Year

The bins are being relined and other improvements made. A five-horsepower motor will be installed replacing the gas engine.

Extensive repairs have been made and operations resumed by the Farmers Elevator at Hadler (p. o. Ada), Minn.

The Gleuk Elevator at Minneapolis, Minn., has been declared regular under the management of the Stuhr-Seidl Company.

Harry Saumer succeeds Hans Engebretson as manager of the Farmers Elevator & Supply Company of Canby, Minn.

New pit, legs, and spouting are being installed and a seed house built for the R. M. Lang Elevator Company of Hoffman, Minn.

An addition has been built to the West Elevator of the Farmers Elevator Company of Tenney, Minn. A mill will be installed for grinding feed.

The Ellsworth, Minn., elevator of the J. E. Stockdale Company of Estherville, Iowa, has been reopened with John Nordmann again manager.

The Hubbard & Palmer Elevator at Amboy, Minn., is under the management of Herbert Bethke of Lewisville. He succeeds Wm. Keinholz.

The Botsford Lumber Company of Winona, Minn., has bought the Stevenson Elevator at St. Charles, Minn. The elevator handles coal and grain.

A building permit has been taken out for the erection of additional storage tanks to the elevator of the Marfield Grain Company of Minneapolis, Minn.

New air dumps are being installed in the elevators of the Farmers Elevator Company and the St. Anthony & Dakota Elevator Company at Angus, Minn.

The new elevator of the National Elevator Company at Felton, Minn., has been completed. It has a capacity of 30,000 bushels and is modern throughout.

The elevator of the Fletcher Grain Company at Easton, Minn., has been bought by the Farmers Elevator Company which now operates two elevators there.

The Willmar Farmers Co-operative Elevator Company of Willmar, Minn., is to build a new elevator which will be operated as the Willmar Grain Company.

A. L. Johnson of Kester, Minn., has completed a 25,000-bushel elevator. There will be a flour and feed warehouse and a five-bin coal shed in addition to the elevator.

The Cargill Elevator Company of Minneapolis has taken over the grain tanks and elevators of the Marshall Milling Company of Marshall, Minn. They have capacity of 500,000 bushels.

The old Northwestern Elevator property at Rothsay, Minn., has been bought by the Grain Growers Association. The new owners are putting in a new air dump and making other improvements.

Elevator D of the Pioneer Grain Corporation at Minneapolis, Minn., has been bought by the Continental Grain Company. It has a capacity of 500,000 bushels. The name has been changed to the Continental Elevator, and the capacity will be increased to 650,000 bushels. H. A. Murphy is president of the company; B. J. Dodge, vice-president; and A. B. Marcy, secretary and treasurer.

MISSOURI, KANSAS AND NEBRASKA

The Weststrand Elevator at Crofton, Neb., is to be reopened for business.

The Farmers Exchange has completed a new elevator at Ash Grove, Mo.

The Lane Grain Company of Lane, Kan., is now owned solely by D. C. Whitaker.

The G. E. Stockstill Elevator at Hugoton, Kan., has been bought by H. V. Parker.

Lightning rods have been installed in the Farmers Union Elevator at Arnold, Kan.

The elevator of W. C. Evans at Tecumseh, Neb., has been sold to R. R. Gilmore of Oneida, Kan.

The elevator of the Farmers Produce Company at Peers, Mo., has been taken over by H. J. Buescher.

A cleaner, huller, motor, etc., have been installed by the Grenola Mill & Elevator Company of Grenola, Kan.

H. J. Kapfer has resigned as manager of the Farmers Elevator at Page, Kan., and has moved to Lawrence.

A sheller and cleaner have been installed by the Farmers Co-operative Elevator Association at Morganville, Kan.

The Putnam Elevator at Putnam (Beatrice p. o.), Neb., has been leased by the operators of the Farmers Elevator.

A new elevator is to be built by the Milford Mills of Milford, Neb., taking the place of the old

Black Elevator which burned. The new elevator will be of concrete construction with capacity of 30,000 bushels.

A new 10-ton Fairbanks Scale and truck dump have been installed by the Farmers Elevator Company at Howe, Neb.

The elevator of the Farmers Union Co-operative Association at Almena, Kan., has been leased by Joe Rogers for this year.

The Crawford County Farmers Union Co-operative Association is considering the purchase of the Kelso Elevator at Cherokee, Kan.

The Farmers Grain & Coal Company at Cortland, Neb., has been bought by Mr. Malone who will operate as the Farmers Grain Company.

The elevator of Roy Brown at Lewellen, Neb., has been bought by the Nebraska-Colorado Grain Company. Homer Anderson will be in charge of operations.

Extensive repairs have been made to the elevator of the Farmers Union Co-operative Association at Richland, Neb. Walter Burgess will be manager of the elevator.

W. E. Pickenpaugh has resigned as manager of the Farmers Elevator at Gypsum, Kan., and is succeeded by Ray Urbanek of Black Wolf, Kan. Mr. Pickenpaugh is now with a lumber company.

The new Farmers Elevator at Blue Springs, Neb., is nearing completion. It will be fireproof and cost about \$10,000. This elevator replaces the one which was destroyed by fire during this summer.

The K. F. M. Corporation's elevator at Bernham (Haviland p. o.), Kan., has been bought by the Light Grain & Milling Company of Liberal and extensive repairs have been made. A. Combs is manager.

The C. M. & St. P. Elevator at Kansas City, Mo., operated by the Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Company has been equipped with three new car spouts with canopy over the spouts. James Stewart & Co. did the job.

IOWA

The coal houses of the Farmers Grain Company at Clearfield, Iowa, have been rebuilt.

An air dump has been installed by the Richards Elevator Company at Richards, Iowa.

The C. D. Thorsen Elevator at Gray, Iowa, has been bought by the Davis Bros. & Potter.

Repair work is being done to the grain elevator of the Moorehead Company at Tipton, Iowa.

William Eich is succeeded as manager of the Farmers Elevator at Halbur, Iowa, by Anton Tieenthaler.

The elevator of the North Iowa Grain Company at Livermore, Iowa, has been reopened with R. W. Hall, manager.

Carlson & Peterson of Lehigh, Iowa, have installed a 10-ton wagon scale. Other improvements were also made.

The elevator of the Trans-Mississippi Grain Company at Castana, Iowa, has been remodeled and a dump installed.

E. K. Hopkins is succeeded as manager of the Farmers Co-operative Elevator at Holland, Iowa, by A. Borneman.

The I. G. Willey Grain Elevator at Gruver, Iowa, has been bought by H. S. Greig who has taken possession of it.

A 10-ton type registering scale has been installed in the elevator of the Farmers Elevator Company of Badger, Iowa.

Coal is to be handled in connection with the grain business of the Minden Elevator & Feed Company of Minden, Iowa.

Capitalized at \$20,000, the Farmers Grain Company has been incorporated at Kennedy, Iowa. J. B. Spurgeon is president.

A new office building is being built adjacent to the elevator building of the Farmers Grain & Supply Company of Linn Grove, Iowa.

Operations have been resumed by the Gilbert Grain Company near Ames, Iowa. Oscar Johnson is in charge until a manager is selected.

The Farmers Elevator at Langdon, Iowa, has been bought by Fred C. Bitter who was formerly in the grain elevator business at Sulphur Springs, Iowa.

The Emrich Grain Company of Emmetsburg, Iowa, has opened an office in Sioux Falls, Iowa, which will be under the direct management of R. W. P. Emrich.

The articles of incorporation of the Farmers Elevator Company of Wallingford, Iowa, have been renewed and the capital stock is now \$25,000. C. P. Jackson is president; E. H. Hanson, secretary.

A new addition is to be built to the Chicago & North Western Elevator at Council Bluffs, Iowa.

It is operated by the Updike Grain Corporation and has capacity of 1,500,000 bushels. The addition will increase this to 3,500,000 bushels.

The Thos. Lacey Grain Company has been incorporated at Spencer, Iowa. The new company's place of business will be at the Lacey Elevator.

Davis Bros. & Potter's new elevator at Rolfe, Iowa, will be completed September 1. Cribbed, ironclad construction with capacity of 70,000 bushels.

Hans Bremer has rebuilt his elevator at Lawton, Iowa. When completed it will be an up-to-date ironclad cribbed elevator of 12,000 bushels' capacity.

The elevator at Cornell, Iowa, is under the management of Oscar Eaton. He has been in charge of the Western Elevator Company at Sioux Rapids for years.

B. C. Hemphill will build a cribbed steel clad elevator of 18,000 bushels' capacity and 6,000 bushels ear corn at Dexter, Iowa, replacing the one which burned.

The 20,000-bushel elevator of the Western Elevator Company at Sioux Rapids, Iowa, has been bought by the Quaker Oats Company. F. B. Mather has been in charge.

A line of elevators including one at Storm Lake, Iowa, has been bought by the Skewis-Moen Grain Company of Minneapolis and M. D. Kelley has been placed in charge.

The J. B. Adams Grain Company is completing the installation of a 15-ton truck scale and the building of a 22x14 foot ironclad office adjacent to the 30,000-bushel elevator at Galva, Iowa.

CANADA

Capitalized at \$500,000, the Brooks Elevator Company has been incorporated at Winnipeg, Man.

The 2,000,000-bushel elevator at Midland, Ont., has been bought by the Canadian Pacific Railway.

The Lake of the Woods Milling Company has leased the elevator of the Metcalf Milling Company at Portage la Prairie, Man.

John Pank is to be superintendent of the Dominion Malting Company of Winnipeg, Man. He has been in the malting and barley business for years.

The Panama Pacific Grain Terminals, Ltd., Victoria, B. C., will immediately commence the construction of a 1,000,000-bushel elevator at Ogden Point. The elevator will cost \$650,000.

The grain elevator capacity at Montreal, Que., will be increased by the 3,000,000-bushel addition to Elevator 3 of the Harbor Commissioners. When completed the addition will represent one of the most modern elevators on the continent. It will be equipped with four mechanical car unloaders with capacity of 28 cars per hour, and four marine legs with capacity of 60,000 bushels per hour. Eight grain conveyors will extend to five berths so that five vessels may be loaded at once. A feature of the new addition will be that grain is carried over a street in an overhead conveyor, as the building is to be situated behind the present elevator but across the street. When completed the elevator will have a capacity of 5,000,000 bushels. Work will be started immediately after the contracts have been let. The cost of the new addition will amount to approximately \$1,800,000.

FIRES

Pomeroy, Ohio.—Fire destroyed the Oscar's Feed Store.

Ashland, Ill.—The C. & A. Elevator was destroyed by fire recently.

Frost, Minn.—Lightning struck an elevator here with damage of \$1,000.

Bellingham, Minn.—Fire destroyed the Atlas Elevator here.

Granville, N. D.—The Dodge Elevator was destroyed with a \$12,000 loss.

Ogema, Wis.—Fire damaged the warehouse of the Farmers Co-operative Company.

Walcott, N. D.—The P. A. Frederickson Independent Elevator was destroyed by fire.

Cuero, Texas.—The feed hopper at the Witte Grain & Feed Company was destroyed by fire.

Glenwood, Alta.—Fire started by lightning destroyed the Alberta Pool Elevator on August 5.

Lorena, Texas.—The Early Grain & Seed Company had a small fire in its warehouse recently.

Flora, Ind.—On August 15 the McCorkle Elevator was destroyed by fire. The damage was \$50,000.

Bristol, Conn.—The grain elevator occupied by the Bristol Grain & Supply Company was damaged

September 15, 1927

185

by fire. Considerable grain was damaged. Richard E. Beamish, Walter E. Wood and Lester Goodsell are interested in the company.

East St. Louis, Ill.—Fire on August 7 destroyed the feed and corn mill of the Black & White Milling Company.

San Jose, Calif.—Fire damaged the feed and fuel warehouse of the Chrisman Bros. It will require rebuilding.

Bongards, Minn.—The elevator of the Bongards Co-operative Company was destroyed by fire with a \$15,000 loss.

Nortonburg (Hope p. o.), Ind.—The M. A. Holder Elevator was destroyed by fire on August 12 with a loss of \$25,000.

Harlan, Iowa.—Lightning was the cause of a small loss to the plant of the C. C. Rasmussen & Son on August 10.

Louisville, Ky.—The hay, grain and feed store of George Korfhage & Sons was destroyed on August 29 with a \$12,000 loss.

Hunnewell, Mo.—The Farmers Elevator and Exchange Building were destroyed by fire on September 7 with a loss of \$15,000.

Marion, Ohio.—The elevator of the Marion Grain & Supply Company was partially destroyed by fire of undetermined origin. The loss was \$15,000. Between 4,000 and 5,000 bushels wheat and a similar

amount of oats and nearly 3,000 bushels corn were destroyed.

McMinnville, Ore.—The warehouse of the Gray Bros. Feed & Seed Company together with hay was destroyed early in August with a \$7500 loss.

Dalton, Kan.—Fire destroyed the elevator here of the Hunter Milling Company and 10,000 bushels wheat. The second elevator was not touched.

Fort Worth, Texas.—The plant of the Burrus Mill & Elevator Company was slightly damaged by fire on August 27. The fire was caused by friction on belt pulley.

Lockbourne, Ohio.—The Myers Grain Company's mill and elevator were destroyed by fire with loss on building and contents of \$19,000. The insurance was \$7,000.

Chalmette, La.—The old grain elevator of the New Orleans Terminal Elevator Company here was destroyed by fire. Lightning is believed to have caused the fire.

Kalispell, Mont.—The Berry Elevator, owned by Anton Fox of Kalispell, was destroyed by fire of unknown origin. It was undergoing repairs by B. F. Berry, the lessee.

Argenta, Ill.—The A. & O. Elevator with between 30,000 and 35,000 bushels grain was destroyed by fire on August 22. It was owned by M. C. Cooper of Oreana and was partly covered by insurance.

& Q. Elevator at St. Louis, Mo., died from burns suffered while at the elevator.

ROTHMUND.—John Rothmund, a feed dealer of St. Paul, Minn., died after a long illness.

RUDD.—Samuel A. Rudd, grain dealer at Newport, News, Va., was killed by robbers.

SCHAFFER.—Edward G. Schafer died aged 55 years on August 22 at his home in Mt. Pulaski, Ill. He was secretary and general manager of the Farmers Grain & Elevator Company.

SCHOONMAKER.—Wm. H. Schoonmaker, connected with H. D. McCord & Son, grain dealers, New York, N. Y., died on September 5.

SPECHT.—Eugene H. Specht died from heart trouble. He was a grain man of Minneapolis, Minn.

STEPHENSON.—George Stephenson died at Rosewood, Ohio, aged 60 years. He was a well known grain dealer.

SHERMAN.—William G. Sherman, proprietor of the Farmers Elevator at Chippewa Falls, Wis., died aged 57 years.

STEEVER.—Jerome G. Steever died at Chicago on September 12. Mr. Steever came to Chicago before the great fire. He was a leader in the grain trade, serving several terms as vice-president and director of the Chicago Board of Trade. He was a partner in Cudahy & Steever in the Eighties.

STEVENSON.—George C. Stevenson died recently at St. Charles, Minn. He was former owner of many elevators between Rochester and Winona.

STEWART.—G. J. Stewart died recently from paralysis. He was a pioneer lumber and grain dealer of Laconia, Iowa.

THOMPSON.—Martin H. Thompson, a veteran grain man, died at East Orange, N. Y. He was vice-president of the A. Cyphers Company.

VOGELE.—A. H. Vogeler died on August 13 following short illness. He was connected with the Vogeler Seed & Produce Company of Salt Lake City, Utah.

WILLIAMS.—Edward Williams died aged 71 years. He was for years associated with the Lafontaine Grain Elevator at Lafontaine, Ind.

WOOLDRIDGE.—O. J. Wooldridge died on September 7 at St. Louis, Mo. He was associated with the Fuller-Wooldridge Company and had been in the grain business for 25 years. He went first with G. L. Graham & Co., now the Martin Grain Company and later travelled representing the John Mulally Commission Company.

OBITUARY

ARMOUR.—J. Ogden Armour died on August 16 in England. He was at one time the largest stockholder in the Armour Grain Company of Chicago, Ill.

CLAUSEN.—Henry W. Clausen died on August 11 at Clear Lake, Iowa. He was associated with the Clausen Elevator Company.

CULP.—Jesse Culp died at Warrensburg, Mo., recently. He was formerly president of the Missouri Grain Dealers Association. About a year ago he bought the Rodney Milling Company's 700-barrel mill but did not operate the mill, using only the elevator.

DANKS.—John Danks died aged 70 years. He had for years been in the grain business at Patoka, Ind.

DAVIS.—S. Preston Davis died on August 5, aged 59 years. He was a wholesale dealer in cottonseed products, grain, hay, feed and flour at Little Rock, Ark.

EBERT.—August H. Ebert died aged 47 years at Evansville, Ind. He was traffic manager of the Evansville Union Elevator Company. His widow survives him.

FERGUSON.—Charles Ferguson, foreman of the Halsted Bros. Elevator at Brookston, Ind., was killed when a weight dropped on his head, fracturing the skull.

FOSTER.—Charles Grant Foster died at Morris-town, N. J. He had been a member of the grain and warehouse firm of Ward & Foster. He was 85 years old.

HAMILTON.—Fred Hamilton died recently at Hot Lake, Ore. He was in charge of grain buying for Strauss & Co., Inc., in Union, Wallowa, Baker and Umatilla Counties with headquarters at La Grande, Ore.

HEINZEN.—Carl Heinzen died aged 58 years. He was first vice-president of the Albert Schwill Company, Chicago, Ill.

KING.—W. Stanley King drowned at Sandy Hook, Lake Winnipeg, Man., when the gasoline engine in his boat exploded. He was a member of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange and president of the Stanley King Grain Company.

KIRKPATRICK.—Charles Kirkpatrick died on August 22 aged 64 years. He was for years in the grain business at New Richmond, Ind. His widow and daughter survive him.

LEVY.—Aaron B. Levy died recently. He was a San Francisco, Calif., grain dealer.

LONG.—William S. Long died from heart trouble at Rushville, Ill. He was senior owner of the Long & Son grain and elevator business at Rushville. His widow and two sons survive him.

MILLER.—Henry C. Miller died on August 11 at Rohrerstown, Pa., aged 77 years. He had for 35 years been in the grain and feed business.

MURDOCK.—Turnbull Murdock died on August 14 at Baltimore, Md., from heart disease. He was for years a member of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce.

MILLER.—Will Miller died on August 13 from

heart trouble. He was a member of the Miller Bros. firm, Iowa City, Iowa.

MORRIS.—E. A. Morris died after a short illness at New Castle, Ind. He was connected with the New Castle Elevator Company for 26 years.

POPE.—John E. Pope died in Buffalo, N. Y. He was for years connected with the Liberty Mills and the Wilkes Grain Company of Nashville, Tenn.

RANG.—Louis A. Rang died aged 48 years at Long Beach, Michigan City, Ind., on September 2. He was a member of the Chicago Board of Trade for 19 years.

RASOR.—Wheeler Raso, an employe of the C. B.

HAY, STRAW AND FEED

Felix Gwen has opened the Gwen Feed Store at Cushing, Okla.

A. B. Lumsden has closed out his feed business at Dewitt, Ark.

A feed store has been opened at Baldwin Park, Calif., by J. M. Cree.

Arch Boyd will conduct a feed and transfer business at Princeton, Ky.

A hay and feed store has been opened at Warrentown, Ore., by C. Nasser.

A new feed warehouse is to be built at Hines, Minn., for Friberg & Ostlund.

The Cash Feed Store was opened recently at Leland, Miss., by J. C. Bounds.

A corn sheller has been installed for the Crelk Feed Company of Bristow, Okla.

A mill for grinding feed is to be installed in the Farmers Elevator at Tenney, Minn.

The feed store of W. T. Pennington at Fairland, Okla., has been bought by Elmer Hart.

B. F. Christian has opened a store at Pine River, Minn., and will handle feed and produce.

The feed business of E. P. Scherlen at Victoria, Texas, has been bought by J. J. Kubecka.

The Thos. Baxter & Son Feed Store at Garnett, Kan., has been bought by Avery D. Smith.

The Hayes Bros. of Taylorville, Ill., will retail feed. The company has a chicken hatchery.

A new feed mill has been installed for the Amenia Seed & Grain Company of Amenia, N. D.

S. A. Stewart's coal and feed business at Woodbury, N. J., has been taken over by the Perella Bros.

A building at Manawa, Wis., has been bought by A. Strum & Son who will use it as a feed warehouse.

The Floyd County Marketing Company has been incorporated at New Albany, Ind., to handle feeds,

seed, farm products, etc. Henry Koehler, Edward J. Speth and Louis Sarles are interested.

A feed and fuel business of Henry B. Stuart at San Jose, Calif., has been sold by him to Harry R. Miller.

The Lake Charles Feed Company of Lake Charles, La., will rebuild its warehouse which burned.

J. T. Sexton is now in charge of the millfeed department of the Valley Brokerage Company of Kansas City, Mo.

A feed and supply warehouse is being built at Svensen, Wash., for the Svensen Farmers Co-operative Association.

The name of the Virginia Hay & Grain Company of Virginia, Minn., has been changed to the Virginia Flour & Feed Company.

The Modlin's Hatchery & Feed Company, Inc., was recently organized at Stonewall, La., to conduct a feed and hatchery business.

A Sprout-Waldron feed mill, corn crusher and chicken feed machine have been installed by the Farmers Elevator Company of Avon, Ill.

The South Antelope Valley Feed & Fuel Company of Palmdale, Calif., has opened for business and will handle chicken and cattle feeds.

The business of the Haynes Feed & Coal Company at Mitchell, S. D., has been bought by Wm. Asher. He has assumed active management of the business.

The Blair Elevator Corporation of Atchison, Kan., has completed its mixed feed plant. H. C. Hinkle is now in charge of the mixed car and mixed feed sales.

As The Hicks Company, Ltd., Hicks Company and the Crawford, Jenkins & Booth Company of Shreveport, La., have consolidated. J. H. Brown is president and John T. Brunswick is general sales manager. The company has branches at Win-

THE AMERICAN ELEVATOR AND GRAIN TRADE

Forty-Sixth Year

nifield, Mansfield and Minden, La., and recently took over the Alexandria Flour & Feed Company of Alexandria.

The interest of John Tudor in the Johnson & Tudor Feed Store at Osage City, Kan., has been sold to Mr. Johnson who has taken possession.

A general feed, and seed business is to be conducted at Eaton, Ga., by the Carroll Bros. & Co. C. L. and W. R. Carroll are interested in the firm.

J. E. Clinton, J. H. Alleman and M. Humphreys have incorporated at French Camp, Calif., as the Stockton Feed Yard. The company is capitalized at \$250,000.

A branch is being opened at Cashton, Wis., by the Western Supply Company, manufacturers and wholesale and retail dealers in flour, feed, of Sparta, Wis.

To conduct a feed, grain, and kindred products business, the Quality Feed & Commission Company, Inc., has been incorporated at Monroe, La., capitalized at \$25,000.

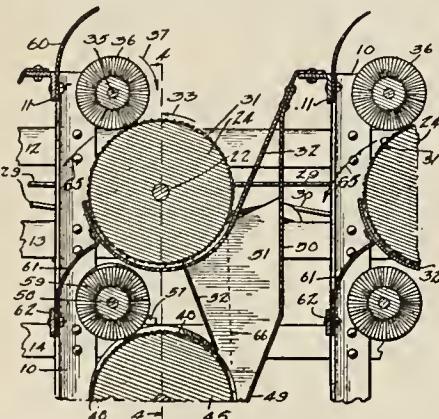
E. M. Percy has sold his interest in the Planters Agency, wholesale feed, seed and implement dealers at Baton Rouge, La., to L. W. Brumfield who was formerly assistant sales manager.

The Ah-Wa-Ga Mills, Inc., of Binghamton, N. Y., has bought and will take possession of the elevator, warehouse and feed manufacturing plant at Binghamton which has been owned and operated by the Empire Grain & Elevator Company since 1891 and by the Tioga-Empire Feed Mills, Inc., of Waverly, N. Y., since September 1926. Additional machinery and equipment is being installed for the manufacture of a complete line of poultry and dairy feeds, including molasses mixtures. The company starts business with a capital of \$130,000. L. W. Wilson is president; A. C. Palmer, vice-president; S. M. Williams, treasurer; T. A. Wilson, director; H. W. Spencer, secretary and sales manager; L. E. Dayger, traffic manager.

GRAIN TRADE PATENTS

Bearing Date of April 26, 1927

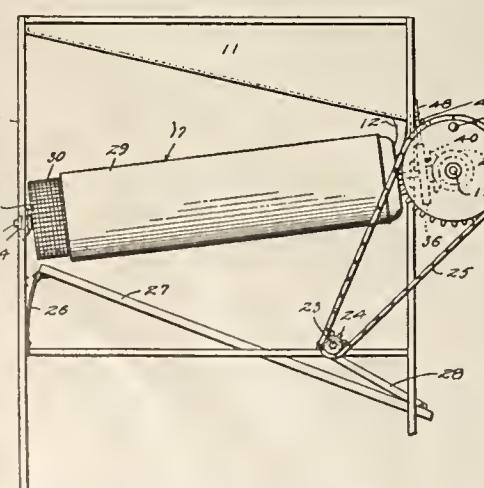
Seed cleaning machine.—Melvin L. Kollman, Sioux City, Iowa, and Emiel L. Kappal, Witton, S. D. Filed July 18, 1924. No. 1,625,858. See cut.



Claim: A seed separating machine comprising a frame, an inclined trough mounted thereon, a cloth covered roller journaled on said frame and arranged in said trough, said roller being tapered so as to be smaller at its discharge end than at its receiving end and a roller brush in contact with said cloth covered roller so that seed carried upon said cloth covered roller may be brushed therefrom by said roller brush.

Grain separator.—Naford B. Sandvig, Grafton, N. D. Filed December 21, 1925. No. 1,626,585. See cut.

Claim: A driving means including a driven shaft, a peripherally notched wheel fixed on the driven shaft, a gear loosely mounted on the driven shaft, a spring



connecting the wheel and gear, projections on the wheel and gear for causing positive driving connection therebetween, and a resiliently held member en-

gaged in the notched wheel for imparting forward increased rotative impulses and stopping movements to the driven shaft.

Bearing Date of May 17, 1927

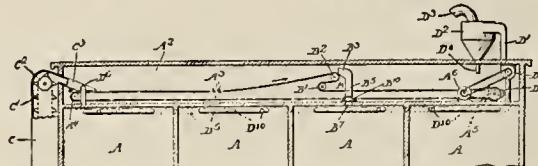
Apparatus for treating grains.—Louis J. Puls, Walla Walla, Wash. Filed November 24, 1925. No. 1,629,050.

Grain door.—Eugene Dugaw, Tacoma, Wash. Filed May 17, 1926. No. 1,628,958.

Bearing Date of May 24, 1927

Bin floor dust collecting system for grain elevators and the like.—Thomas D. Budd and William R. Sinks, Chicago, Ill. Filed January 15, 1925. No. 1,629,991. See cut.

Claim: In a grain elevator, a bin having a closed apertured top, means for discharging grain through said

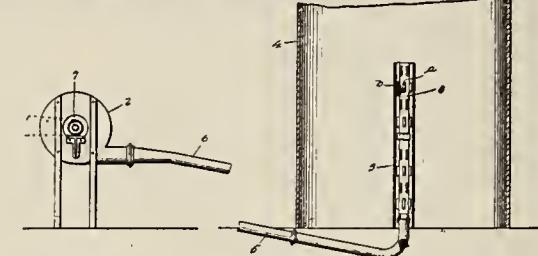


aperture and means operative in unison with the grain discharging means, for withdrawing the dust laden air from the bin and for separating the dust from such dust laden air.

Bearing Date of May 31, 1927

Apparatus for drying, curing, ventilating or otherwise treating grain or the like.—Anibal Julio Santos Pazzi, Luis Jose Domingo Pazzi and Adolfo Perez Ordonez, Buenos Aires, Argentina. Filed December 10, 1926, and in Argentina September 25, 1926. No. 1,630,308. See cut.

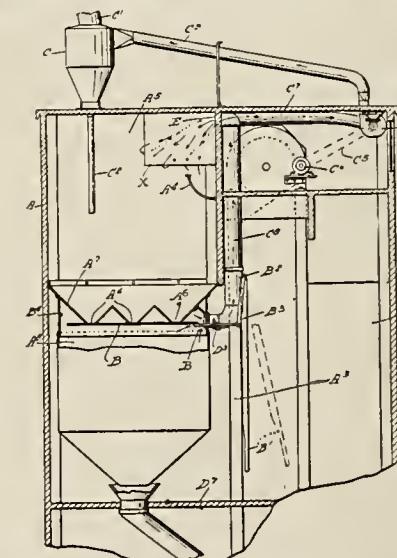
Claim: Apparatus for drying or otherwise treating grain or the like, comprising means for forcing a fluid into the grain, a fluid-distributing pipe connected with said means and adapted to extend through the grain, said pipe having elongated perforations in its walls, outwardly



extending projecting integral with the pipe, which projections are coextensive with and disposed beside the perforations, and a sheath of fabric surrounding the pipe throughout its length and spaced therefrom by the projections.

Dust collecting system for grain elevator garners.—Thomas D. Budd and William R. Sinks, Chicago, Ill. Filed January 15, 1925. No. 1,630,780. See cut.

Claim: In a grain elevator, a garner, and means for holding therein the grain received thereby, a leg adapted to discharge grain to said garner, an air circulating and dust separating system associated with said leg and

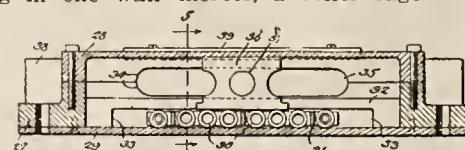


garner, comprising an air withdrawal passage in communication with said garner, means for withdrawing air therealong, means for separating dust from the air so withdrawn and means for returning said dust to the grain in said garner.

Bearing Date of June 7, 1927

Bearing for grain separators.—Perry F. Gruver, Amarillo, Texas. Filed February 5, 1925. Renewed April 28, 1927. No. 1,631,810. See cut.

Claim: A bearing for reciprocating shafts of separators, including an elongated housing having an elongated opening in one wall thereof, a roller cage within the



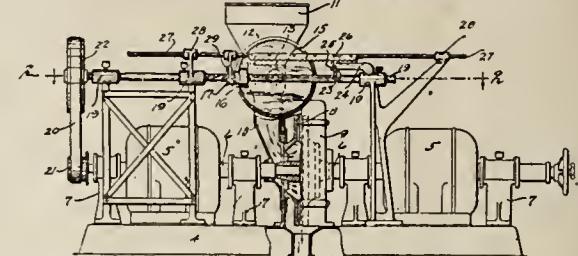
housing rollers within the cage, a shoe adapted to operate over the rollers, a shaft extending through the opening and having connection with the shoe to move

therewith, and means carried by the shaft for normally closing the elongated opening.

Attrition Mill.—Webster Lokem, Windom, Minn.

Filed October 30, 1926. No. 1,631,422. See cut.

Claim: The combination with a pair of co-operating members, and power means for operating the same, of

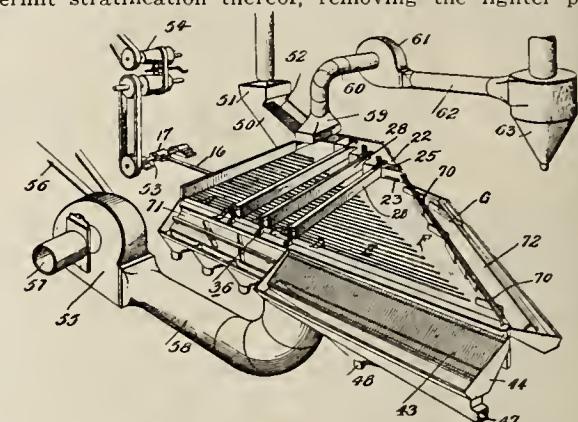


a corrugated feed roll for the members, and friction, variable speed, driving connections for the feed roll from the power means.

Bearing Date of June 14, 1927

Process of and apparatus for separating, cleaning and grading all kinds of nuts, cereals and legumes.—Henry Moore Sutton, Walter Livingston Steele, and Edwin Goodwin Steele, Dallas, Texas. Filed December 13, 1919. Renewed September 15, 1926. No. 1,632,520. See cut.

Claim: The process of separating a mass of nuts or the like having different characteristics consisting in feeding the mass and supporting the same upon a transversely inclined surface by gaseous cushioning means to permit stratification thereof, removing the lighter par-

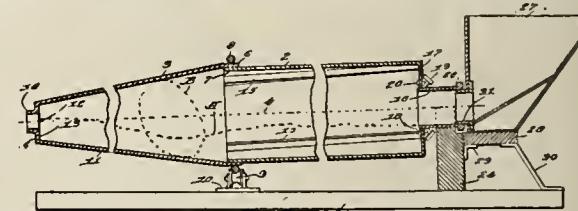


ticles of the mass stratified, imparting to the mass a positive movement, subjecting the heavier zone of the mass to an air blast to remove the lighter particles entangled therewith and separately collecting the separated nuts.

Bearing Date of June 21, 1927

Method and apparatus for treating seed grain.—Sylvester J. Williams, Ritzville, Wash., assignor to Cornelius Allert, Ritzville, Wash. Filed February 13, 1923. No. 1,633,301. See cut.

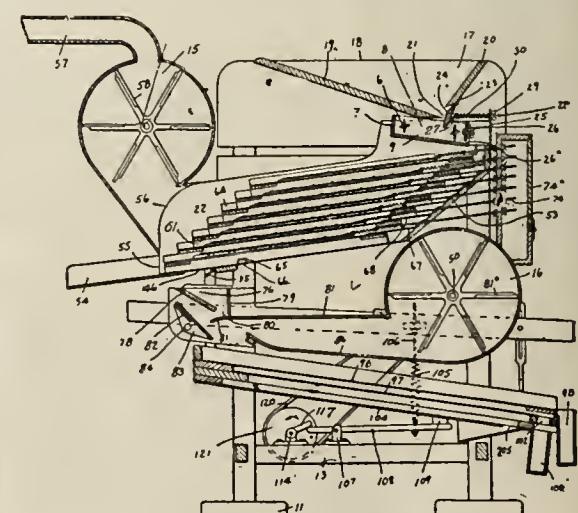
Claim: A friction dry seed treater comprising in combination, a tubular body for containing the seed grain and a fungicide powder rotatably mounted with its axis at a downward inclination to the horizontal and having



an intake end higher than its discharge end, that portion of said body nearest said discharge end being tapered sufficiently to incline its lowermost portion upwardly from the horizontal.

Cereal cleaner and separator.—Charles A. Shultz, Monticello, Ind., assignor to Lockwood & Lockwood, Indianapolis, Ind., a firm. Filed April 19, 1924. No. 1,632,929. See cut.

Claim: In a cereal cleaning machine, the combination with a fan, and a closed compartment adjacent thereto and communicating therewith including an imperforate bottom, of a discharge outlet near the lowest end of said bottom for the separated cereal grain, a



second discharge outlet adjacent but spaced from the former for the longer and refused particles, a third discharge outlet adjacent thereto for the lightest particles and connecting said compartment with said fan.

(Continued on Page 190)

September 15, 1927

187

FIELD SEEDS

(Continued from Page 181)

Clover seed are sure to be disappointed because European offerings are coming in so abundantly that these are proving a decided damper on the market.

Milwaukee seedsmen say it is too early to give an estimate on the Alfalfa and Sweet Clover seed yields. The northern producing states like Montana and the Dakotas have not yet hulled their crop of Alfalfa. The southern grown seed from southwest United States is not being sold to any great extent in the local market. In general it is estimated that the crop of Alfalfa will be spotted, because of the irregular weather of the past season. Some sections are expected to have good yields and others small returns. There is not much change in Alfalfa prices, the quotations ranging around \$20 to \$23, or about the same as prices one year ago.

The remarkable records of production from the choice seeds of Wisconsin were shown in Wisconsin this fall when the John Robinson farm, near Evansville reported that oats there yielded 121 bushels per acre. The figures were carefully checked by R. T. Glassco, the county agent and found to be accurate. The field contained 33 acres and the yield was 3,993 bushels, or exactly 121 bushels per acre. This was from two to three times the average oats yield of that county. The seed used was the fine Pedigreed No. 7.

The soil on the Robinson farm is kept at a high state of fertility. This field has been kept rich for many years. Tests showed however that phosphorus was lacking and 300 pounds of acid phosphate per acre were applied. The yields astounded even the authorities of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture.

Frank B. Mosher of the New Richmond Wisconsin Roller Mills Company is working up a campaign to get farmers to plant Durum wheat. He has made a contract that all the Durum wheat raised in his neighborhood will be purchased at a minimum price of \$1 per bushel.

The experiment station of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture at Ashland has raised six acres of fine Progress wheat, a variety bred by the college because of its high rust resistant qualities. It is said to be the best resistant Spring wheat which is known. The yields are also much better than those of average wheat according to all the tests made.

Soy bean acreage is increasing rapidly on the sandy fields in the central part of the state. The latest experiments in improving the feeding qualities of soy bean hay are expected to popularize the crop still further.

CLOVER SEED LOWER

Southworth & Co., Toledo, Ohio, in their market letter of September 10 says:

Clover seed ruled lower again this week. There was increased hedging pressure, also scenery selling. Good support was in evidence around \$16 level. Fairly active trade in all futures. Does recent sharp decline largely discount favorable crop outlook? What will imports be? It is fair to assume they will undoubtedly be liberal as they have been the past few seasons. Foreigners may find a good market upon which to dispose of their surplus. Comparatively high prices that are now prevailing and the American dollar should attract any surplus they might have.

Both Alsike and Timothy ruled easier. Market continues to absorb hedging pressure against movement of new seed.

AMENDMENT TO SEED CORN QUARANTINE

In August amendment was made to the European corn borer quarantine by Secretary of Agriculture, William M. Jardine, which will simplify the methods of making inspections of shelled corn for shipment from the infested districts this fall.

Adequate cleaning methods are now in effect throughout the infested areas.

This fact makes it possible to administer the regulations by substituting for the separate examination of each car or sack of corn, less expensive but equally efficient measures, namely, (a) inspection of dealers' premises at frequent intervals, (b) dealers' agreements to comply with the regulations, and (c) regular inspection of corn in transit to see that dealers are complying with such agreements.

Under the amended regulations, each dealer who desires to ship corn out of the infested areas will

be required to shell the corn and to maintain equipment capable of cleaning it so as to eliminate cobs and debris; also to file a signed agreement not to ship corn to uninested states until it has been shelled and carefully cleaned. Inspections will be made from time to time to be sure that the dealers are complying with these provisions.

Certificates good for 30 days from the date of inspection will be issued, in place of the farms used last year which were valid only on the individual shipments examined.

Those affected by the change are dealers in both seed corn and corn for feeding, in the European corn borer infested parts of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, West Virginia, New Jersey, New York, and the New England States.

SEED ASSOCIATION ISSUES BULLETIN

A booklet containing information concerning the Farm Seed Association of North America has just been published. This is the old Wholesale Grass Seed Dealers Association which decided at the annual meeting in June to change its name to make it more inclusive. The program of expansion adopted at the Detroit meeting covers a three-year period and includes establishing a permanent office and full time business manager.

Those who would like to have a copy of the bulletin, may secure one by writing to Clarence K. Jones, secretary of the association, 110 South Street, Baltimore, Md.

IMPORTS OF FORAGE PLANT SEEDS

The Seed Laboratory of the Bureau of Plant Industry reports the following imports of forage plant seeds permitted entry into the United States under the Federal Seed Act:

Kind of Seed	August		July 1, 1926	
	1927	1926	1927	1926
Alfalfa	*107,900	.....	168,200	42,500
Canada bluegrass	.....	3,400	11,100	3,400
Alsike clover	10,000	6,200	10,000	34,700
Crimson clover	†368,600	999,300	368,600	1,435,400
Red clover	.....	82,100	.....	256,500
White clover	67,100	42,600	83,800	161,200
Orchard grass	121,000	91,900	121,000	128,200
Rape	†333,900	277,800	466,000	473,900
English ryegrass	109,800	90,600	144,300	200,000
Italian ryegrass	24,700	54,300	117,900	128,200
Timothy	100	.....	21,500	.....
Hairy vetch	87,300	52,300	223,400	208,600
Spring vetch	88,000	11,200	252,500	17,800

The Seed Laboratory of the Bureau of Plant Industry reports the following imports of forage plant seeds not subject to the Federal Seed Act:

Kind of Seed	August		July 1, 1926	
	1927	1926	1927	1926
Bentgrass	29,300	4,800	68,800	8,400
Biennial white-flow-ered sweet clover	104,900	141,200	104,900	189,600
Biennial yellow-flow-ered sweet clover	.....	16,000	.....	16,300
Canary grass	.....	1,100	.....	1,100
Carpet grass	.....	.....	6,700	.....
Crested dog's-tail	14,500	.....	26,700	.....
Chewings fescue	154,200	155,200	478,200	328,200
Other fescues	5,300	.....	13,900	.....
Lupine	.....	.....	100	.....
Rhodes grass	7,000	.....	7,000	.....
Rough-stalked meadow grass	6,400	4,200	16,100	4,200
Serradella	3,300	.....	3,300	.....
Tall oat grass	1,000	.....	1,000	.....
Wood meadow grass	.....	.....	500	.....

*All from Canada. †146,300 pounds from France, 119,000 pounds from Hungary, 103,300 pounds from Germany. ‡189,700 pounds from Japan, 143,200 pounds from Holland, 1,000 pounds from England.

CERTIFICATION OF FIELD SEEDS

On September 1, there was inaugurated by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture, the Seed Verification Service which will verify the origin and identity of field seeds in commerce. This service is the outgrowth of recommendations made at the seed marketing conference in June and November, 1926, to revise and suggest means by which verification service, developed during these conferences, was later approved by the International Crop Improvement Association and the Wholesale Grass Seed Dealers Association with the recommendation that the details be worked out by the department.

Only the verification of origin and identity of seeds is contemplated under the service. A vendor of inspected seed may, by an examination of records by a Federal seed inspector, be traced back to the place the seed was produced. Such records would cover all lots of seed from the time they are received from the grower until they leave the

seedsmen's warehouses. In addition to the records themselves, files of samples of all lots offered for sale would afford another check on the identity of these lots.

Under the proposed plan, seedsmen who comply with the regulations and provisions of the Department governing the service, may issue United States verified-origin seed certificates on seeds which have been previously verified as to origin by an authorized inspector.

The outstanding feature of the service is the United States verified-origin seed certificate which will be used on tags or labels by seedsmen authorized by the department to issue it. Those who are given the privileges of this service may announce the fact, in a form approved by the bureau, on letterheads, circulars or other advertising matter.

It may be impossible the first year of the service to handle a large number of applications as no funds have been expressly appropriated for the conduct of this service. Applications were considered in the order in which they were received, and when as many had been received and approved as the bureau could handle this season, later applications will be postponed for action until after July 1, 1928, or until such time as additional facilities are available.

NEW SEED TRADEMARKS

The following new seed trademark was published in a recent issue of the Official Gazette of the United States Patent Office: "For the Land's Sake." Seeds of all kinds. Edward J. Crane, Chippewa Falls, Wis. Filed May 16, 1927. Serial No. 249,045.

The following were also recently registered: "Daybreak" field seed. Chambers Seed Company, Louisville, Ky. Filed April 9, 1927. Serial No.



247,167. "Oriole Brand" grass and field seeds. William G. Scarlett, doing business as Wm. G. Scarlett & Co., Baltimore, Md. Filed June 11, 1927. Serial No. 250,421.

IRREGULAR PRICES IN NEW YORK

By C. K. TRAFTON

That conditions were decidedly "spotty" in the New York market for the leading field and grass seeds during the past month was clearly indicated by the many conflicting reports received regarding the volume of business. After careful analysis it seems safe to say that during the early part of the period trade was even slower than it generally is expected to be at this season, while later on a degree of activity developed which was described as only moderate in some quarters, though in others it was said to be surprisingly good.

Crimson Clover lived up to its record as one of the summer leaders, although subject to alternating flurries of dullness and moderate to striking activity. Some distributors reported their best sales late in the month when prices were at the top—19 and 19½ cents duty-paid, it being admitted that at about one-half cent less a much larger business could have been done. Early in the month it was reported that all of the old crop seed on spot had been cleaned up at about 18 cents duty-paid, more buyers being disposed to take hold, evidently having abandoned hopes that the new crop arrivals from Europe would be liberal and could be bought at substantially lower prices. Arrivals during the month were about 2,000 bags, compared with roughly 100 bags during July.

Alsike provided somewhat of a feature for a

THE AMERICAN ELEVATOR AND GRAIN TRADE

short period, an unusual condition for this season. At one time distributors reported an unusually active demand, which doubtless reflected fears that the crop would not be as large as previously expected as excessive rains in some sections threatened curtailment of the area to be harvested. The fact that it was still selling substantially below domestic Red Clover also served to stimulate demand. The latter factor, however, was speedily eliminated as the better demand encouraged some holders to raise their basis to 28 and 30 cents compared with 33 cents for domestic Clover. This, of course, served to check buying and holders lowered the basis to 26 cents, but even then it was 2 cents higher than last month's nominal quotation.

Timothy had a somewhat interesting month. The striking weakness of the preceding month persisted at the outset until finally the basis for 100-pound lots was a full cent lower at 5 cents, while car-lots fell to 4.80 cents. Shrewd observers then began to talk about the possibility of "investment buying" to give the new season an early start, arguing that the break of roughly 1½ cents in about two months seemed to have discounted the liberal new crop to a large extent. These expectations were soon realized as an active and general demand from the South suddenly developed and was augmented by a fairly good local demand. In some quarters the buying was described as the best of the season. Exports during the month were 300 bags.

Redtop continued inactive throughout the month in spite of a 3-cent decline which brought the 100-pound lot basis down to 14 cents. Buyers were holding off; not only because of the big crop, but also because they expected a still further drop after the weather became more settled and permitted greater speed in threshing and shipping. Indeed, it was noted that the big crop had barely started to move, it being reported that up to August 23 only 5 per cent had left the growers' hands, compared with 10 per cent last year, 40 per cent two years ago, 20 per cent three years ago, and an average of about 20 per cent. There were no exports.

Kentucky Bluegrass remained inactive as buyers still refused to meet the higher views of sellers, claiming that supplies in sight were sufficient for two years in view of the large carry-over, the huge crop in Missouri, and taking the large Redtop crop into account. In addition, they stated that sales were being made to Europe at prices lower than those named for buyers here. It was stated

that these sales were made to buyers of former years and therefore did not mean that new outlets had been found for the large crop. Local spot prices were advanced ¾ and 1 cent, or to 19 cents for 21-pound seed and 18 cents for 19-pound seed. No exports were reported for the month.

Hairy Vetch started the month briskly as southern buying agencies placed some large orders which, coupled with the meager stocks, prompted holders to advance their basis to 15½ and 16 cents. After these orders had been filled demand slackened appreciably, creating the impression that the season was over and inducing some holders to restore the 14½ cents basis. Still later it became evident that buyers who had been holding off, partly because of expectation of lower prices and partly owing to the backward season in the south, again showed interest and in some cases paid up to 15½ cents. Holders were firm because of depleted spot stocks and gravely disappointing yields on the Pacific Coast as a result of which shippers were shipping short. Early in September some holders lowered the basis to 14 and 14½ owing to expectations of liberal arrivals from Europe at a time when buying would be about completed.

FARM SEED DEALERS TO MEET

The autumn meeting of the Farm Seed Association of North America is to be held on October 4 at the Drake Hotel, Chicago, Ill. At the annual meeting of the association in June it was decided to hold three meetings a year in order that the members might keep in close contact with the progress of the work of the organization. The association intends to establish a permanent office in the near future.

NEW OKLAHOMA ASSOCIATION FORMED

The Oklahoma Seedsmen's Association was formed recently at a meeting of Oklahoma seedsmen at Stillwater, Okla. The meeting was held at the A. & M. College at the same time as the annual meeting of the Crop Improvement Association, and the purpose of the new organization will be to promote cooperation in the seed industry within the state.

The following officers were elected: President, J. F. Hickey, Chickasha; vice-president, Frank D. Keller, Shawnee; treasurer, F. W. Martin, Muskogee; secretary, Glen Briggs, McAlester.

ALFALFA SEED CROP MAY BE SMALLER THAN LAST YEAR

Alfalfa seed production may fall quite a little below that of last year unless killing frosts hold off longer than usual, according to information received by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Because of rains and cool weather, the crop in northern and central producing districts is later than usual. Favorable weather until the latter part of September is needed in those districts.

Conditions were better in southern producing districts than elsewhere. Yields in Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona were larger than last year.

Reports received from Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Colorado, Montana, Wyoming, and the

Dakotas indicate that production is likely to be considerably smaller than that of last year, when production in most of these states was larger than in recent past years.

Production in Idaho, especially of Grimm Alfalfa, is expected to be larger than last year. In Utah reports are conflicting, some indicating a slight increase while others, a slight decrease or about the same size as last year, which was below normal. Perhaps nowhere else will the tardiness of killing frosts be such an important factor as in Utah, because this state in recent years has been producing about one-third of the total crop of the United States.

The crop in Canada is expected to be the smallest since 1922 and may not be more than 10 or 15 per cent of the record 1926 crop. There will be but little Canadian Alfalfa for export to this country. During the past two years Canada has contributed the bulk of the Alfalfa imports into this country, having exported more than 5,000,000 pounds to the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1927.

ISSUES SEED TABULATION

A compilation of figures covering seed imports permitted entry into the United States under the Federal Seed Act has been issued by the Seed Laboratory of the Department of Agriculture. The tabulation is arranged by years from 1919 to 1927 inclusive and by countries from which the seed was invoiced to the United States.

The principal varieties of field seeds are covered by the table.

FARM SEED ASSOCIATION COMMITTEES

Following the annual meeting of the Farm Seed Association of North America, with Ernest Ford Crossland of Toronto, Canada, president, the committees were appointed to carry on the work of the ensuing year. The committees are as follows:

Trade Rules Committee: Chairman, Geo. Hayes, care of Louisville Seed Company, Louisville, Ky.; members, Herbert Courteen, Frank Lukes, E. T. Stanford, H. T. McCullough.

Traffic Committee: Chairman, J. G. Mann, care of Northrup, King & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; members, J. Lynch, Clifford Cornelius, W. J. Rowley, L. L. McCulloch, W. S. Traubel.

Committee on Expansion: Chairman, Linden King, care of Northrup, King & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; members, C. D. Boyles, Clifford Cornelius, F. W. Kellogg, A. H. Flanigan.

Committee to Provide Income: Chairman, C. C. Massie, care of Northrup, King & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; members, Charles Burge, C. D. Boyles, Clifford Cornelius, Geo. Hays.

Co-operative Committee on Agricultural Interest and Friendly Relation: Chairman, Eugene Funk, care of Funk Bros. Seed Company, Bloomington, Ill.; members, Lester L. Morse, A. H. Flanigan, C. C. Massie, Arthur D. Heffron, Morris Keating, C. A. Neal.

Publicity Committee: Chairman, F. W. Kellogg, care of Kellogg Seed Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; members, Dillon Stevens, Joseph Peppard.

Hard Seed Fellowship Committee: Chairman, C. C. Massie, care of Northrup, King & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; members, F. W. Kellogg, H. H. Miller.

Membership Committee: Chairman, Clifford Cornelius, care of Cornelius Seed Company, St. Louis, Mo.; members, C. C. Massie, Owen T. Watts, Paul Kelly, J. O. Hogg.

Arbitration Committee: Chairman, L. L. McCulloch, care of Minneapolis Seed Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; members, R. S. Sheldon, Clark Steele, Paul Kelly, Ed. F. Mangelsdorf.

Committee to Represent the Association in Joint Meetings of Various Seed Associations: Chairman, A. H. Flanigan, care of Crawfordsville Seed Company, Crawfordsville, Ind.; members, Clifford Cornelius, J. L. Peppard, H. H. Miller, F. W. Kellogg.

Regional Co-operation Committee: Chairman, C. D. Boyles, care of The Albert Dickinson Company, Chicago, Ill.; members, Morris Keating, J. J. Buffington,

Kewanee All Steel
TRUCK LIFTS

A roller bearing lift that you can't wear out—the finest made—yet its cost installed is never more and usually less than for any other reliable device.

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KEWANEE, ILLINOIS

M FIELD SEED ST. LOUIS MANGELSDORF MERIT

Sell Seed of known Quality

Alfalfa, sweet clover, timothy and other standard grasses and legumes.

CARLOTS OR LESS

BETTER SEEDS BETTER CROPS

M Brand Seeds are selected for quality, tested for purity and germination, and of known origin.

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COLORADO ALFALFA MEAL

All Grades and Grinds.
We specialize on Fine Ground for Poultry Mashes.

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Lamar, Colorado

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Try

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GRAIN AND SEED DEALERS
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Like Billy Sunday, we deal in both cash and futures, Toledo and Chicago
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PRUNTY SEED & GRAIN CO.
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HOTEL BALTIMORE KANSAS CITY

ROOM TARIFS

Room without Bath—
1200 and up

Room with Bath—
1250 and up

Double Room with Bath—
1400 and up

MARBLE COFFEE SHOP

Table D'Hotel
LUNCH—35¢
DINNER—25¢ and up
A la Carte Service

E. F. Mangelsdorf, Joseph Peppard, John Smith, Owen T. Watts.

Grievance Committee: Chairman, Curtis Nye Smith, 73 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.; members, C. D. Boyles, A. H. Flanigan, C. K. Jones, List Peppard, Hugo Tewes, John Smith, Geo. Hays.

Legislative Committee: Chairman, Linden King, care of Northrup, King & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; members, Marshall Duryea, Richard Sheldon, C. A. Neal, Clifford Cornell.

The Farm Seed Association of North America also has a state correspondent in every state of the union and one in Canada, whose duty it is to keep in touch with all activities of his state pertaining to the seed industry.

An addition has been built to the seed plant of J. M. Schultz at Dieterich, Ill.

A retail store has been opened at Detroit, Mich., by the Bennett Seed Company.

John Ellen's seed house at Albion, Ill., has been completed. He moved in on August 15.

The Rochelle Seed Company of Rochelle, Ill., has been sold by J. E. Barber to Howard Cooper.

The business of the Meneray Nursery & Seed Company at Council Bluffs, Iowa, has been discontinued.

The Eastern Shore Farmers Service of Nassawadox, Va., has been incorporated to handle seeds, feed, etc., capitalized at \$15,000.

The Engbretson Seed Company has been incorporated at Astoria, Ore., by A. E. Engbretson, Elsie Engbretson and R. E. Engbretson.

The business of the J. Bolgiano Seed Company of Augusta, Ga., has been bought by the B. B. Kirkland Seed Company of Columbia, S. C.

The Sommer Bros. Seed Company has bought some of the property of the old American Brewery Company at Pekin, Ill., and will use it in its business.

Capitalized at \$15,000, the Holmes Seed Company has been incorporated at Canton, Ohio. Harry L. Holmes, Jr., D. P. Loomis and Wayne W. Watson are interested.

To deal in farm, garden and flower seeds, etc., Joseph Harris Nursery was incorporated for \$250,000 at Coldwater, N. Y. This has formerly been conducted as a co-partnership.

Harry Allderdice is now associated with C. J. Cover, Jr., of the Palmer Seed Company of Rocky Ford, Colo., in the wholesale seed business. He was formerly with the Robinson Seed Company.

Capitalized at \$25,000, the Fall River Seed Company has been incorporated at Fall River, Wis., to conduct a seed, flour, grain and feed business. T. H. Cochrane, D. L. Stoner and J. D. Cochrane are interested.

For Sale

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Large modern feed plant, five-story and basement, brick and concrete mill building and 125,000-bushel concrete elevator adjoining, also other warehouses. Complete plant; splendid location; advantageous transit and reshipping privileges. Best of reasons for selling. BLUE GRASS-ELMENDORF GRAIN CORP., Lexington, Ky.

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Wisconsin business and real estate; grain elevator, warehouse, garage, ice house, barn, two modern houses; 20 acres; complete equipment for business. Located in A-1 farming and dairy section, on railroad siding and concrete highway. Dealers in coal, grain, flour, feed, seeds and cement. Price \$30,000—half cash. MID-WEST BUSINESS EXCHANGE, 819 Wainwright Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

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Combined capacity, 35,000 bushels. Flour house and large feed warehouse attached. Handle grain, flour, feeds, seeds, lime, cement, salt and coal; also do good business in feed grinding. Worth investigating. BOX A, Lena, Wis.

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WANTED

Second hand 10-ton truck scale, 16-ft. platform and truck dump. E. R. McFARLAND, Westfield, Iowa.

FOR SALE

Pulleys, 1,000; all sizes, solid cast iron, wood and steel split. Elevator belts and buckets and supplies. STANDARD MILL SUPPLY COMPANY, 501 Waldheim Building, Kansas City, Mo.

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1 Type S-56, 100-ton capacity Fairbanks-Morse, modern type; practically new. TRACK SCALE, Box 9, care AMERICAN ELEVATOR AND GRAIN TRADE, 431 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

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New Unique Mill complete, consisting of cleaner, Beall Corn Steamer, Beall Corn Degerminator, one 450-bushel drier, 20-ft. Caldwell Conveyor, one aspirator, two vertical French Burrs, one small sifter, one large reel, one grinding bin, one sacking bin, seven elevators, extra shafting and pulleys. Daily capacity, 50 to 100 barrels. Can be easily removed. Requires floor space of less than 30 to 40 feet. Will make white flour, corn flour, corn meal, rice meal, barley flour and most ideal for whole wheat flour. Cost \$10,000; will sell for \$2,500. Terms, one-half cash, one-half good security at 6 per cent.

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Used Gas, Gasoline or Oil Engines, 20 to 60-h. p. Fairbanks-Morse, old type, horizontal, single cylinder preferred. Also other standard makes considered. Give particulars and price when replying. H. SCHAUWECKER & SON, 1610 Latrobe St., Parkersburg, W. Va.

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Forty-Sixth Year

(Continued from Page 186)

and grain separating means in the compartment separating the grain discharge outlet from the other outlets.

Bearing Date of June 28, 1927

Grain door for freight cars.—Norris E. Bray, Kimball, S. D. Filed July 14, 1926. No. 1,634,015.

Grain car structure.—John P. Polnaszek, Minneapolis, Minn., assignor of one-half to Andre L. Pinet, Robbinsdale, Kan. Filed April 19, 1926. No. 1,634,118.

Bearing Date of July 19, 1927

Oat huller.—Frederick Lage, Gladbrook, Iowa. Filed April 7, 1924. No. 1,636,309.

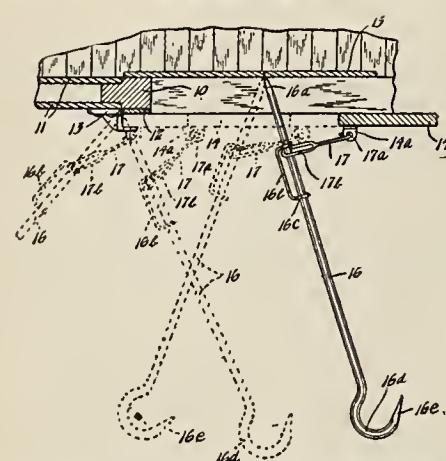
Bearing Date of August 2, 1927

Apparatus for cleaning, peeling or shelling corn, grains and the like.—Stefano Camilla and Federico Pagliani, Turin, Italy. Filed September 9, 1924. No. 1,637,678.

Bearing Date of August 9, 1927

Door closing device for box cars.—Le Roy Frank Johnson, Willmar, Minn. Filed October 29, 1926. No. 1,638,694. See cut.

Claim: A device for closing doors, comprising a comparatively long narrow bar formed with a point at one end so as to be stuck into the side of the box car or to engage a ledge at the side of said car, a loop formed on said bar adjacent one end, a link having a

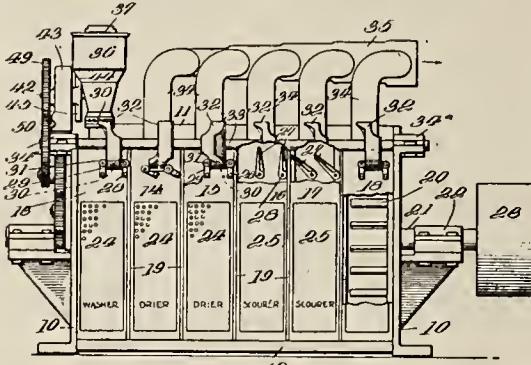


hook at its free end slidably embracing said bar at its other end within said loop whereby a door may be engaged by said hook and moved to a closed position by said bar acting as a lever.

Bearing Date of August 16, 1927

Grain scouring apparatus.—Robert H. Barker, Chambersburg, Pa. Filed December 8, 1924. No. 1,639,364. See cut.

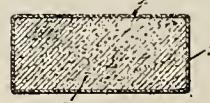
Claim: A grain scouring apparatus comprising a plurality of chambers having laterally disposed openings establishing communications between the respective chambers, agitator members mounted in the respective chambers, pivotally-supported laterally-mov-



able cam controlled gates arranged in pairs, and means for periodically moving the gates of each pair in unison.

Stock feed compound.—Allen B. Schreiber, St. Joseph, Mo. Filed March 18, 1926. No. 1,638,963. See cut.

Claim: A cattle food of the character described, comprising bodies composed of a mixture of dry feeds and a liquid food, and a coating of food of sufficient density about each of said bodies designed



to effect an unbroken seal to maintain the interior of the bodies permanently in a moist condition and to prevent the bodies from adhering.

Method for producing animal feed.—Allen B. Schreiber, St. Joseph, Mo. Original application



filed March 18, 1926. Divided and this application filed April 6, 1927. No. 1,638,964. See cut.

Claim: A method of producing animal food in the

form of small bodies for easy consumption, consisting in mixing a heavy liquid food with a combination of dry feeds, then forming said mixture into numerous small bodies and then coating said bodies with a normally slightly oily feed of sufficient density to seal and permanently maintain the bodies in a moist condition and to prevent the adherence of the bodies, one to another.

Bearing Date of August 23, 1927

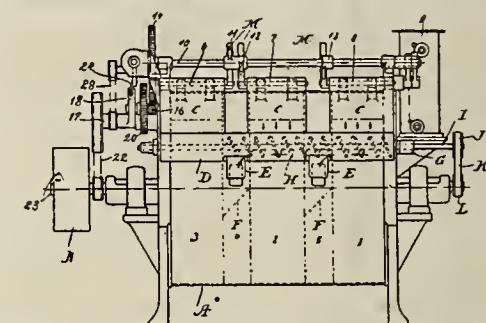
Machine for handling and treating corn.—Millar W. Sells, Buffalo, N. Y., assignor to Peerless Husker Company, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y. Filed September 13, 1924. No. 1,639,706.

Bearing Date of August 30, 1927

Means for sterilizing cotton and other seeds.—Parrish Hendricks Bylander, Austin, Texas, assignor to William P. Rylander, James B. Bylander, and Parrish H. Rylander, constituting the firm of The Rylander Company, Austin, Texas. Filed April 15, 1926. No. 1,641,097.

Machine for shelling and polishing grain and the like.—Martin Hoff, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, assignor to Kaspar Getreideschalmashchine G. m. b. H., Offenbach-on-the-Main, Germany, a corporation of Germany. Filed June 12, 1924. No. 1,640,996. See cut.

Claim: The method of treating grain and the like, which consists in simultaneously treating a plurality of independent charges of material in a plurality of



steps for a given period of time, discharging the fully treated charge at the end of said period of time, then successively transferring the other charges for successive treatments and subsequently to this transfer introducing a new charge of material.

SHIPMENTS from Galveston during August 1927 were 2,840,399 bushels wheat as compared to 10,904,978 bushels last year. During August 389,000 bushels barley were shipped, an increase of 389,000 bushels over last year.

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They established as of basic importance great ruggedness in order to take care of shock and unforeseen peak loads to be met in practice, ability to take thrust loads, the practicability of securing correct mounting in volume production. They also felt that it was desirable if the manufacturer of the bearings were in such position as to control everything from the manufacture of the steel to the finished bearing. Of course, the anti-friction characteristics should be fully up to accepted practice.

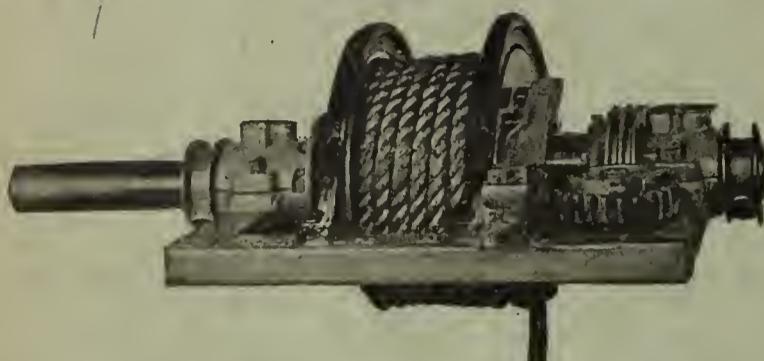
Their final conclusion was that your bearing best met these requirements; that it was based on correct principle; that the quality of material and workmanship, including inspection and testing was all that could be desired.

Our field experience with many thousands of your bearings and extending over several years has confirmed the correctness of our decision.

G. C. Miller
J. C. Miller
President

Yours truly,
G. C. Miller
President

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